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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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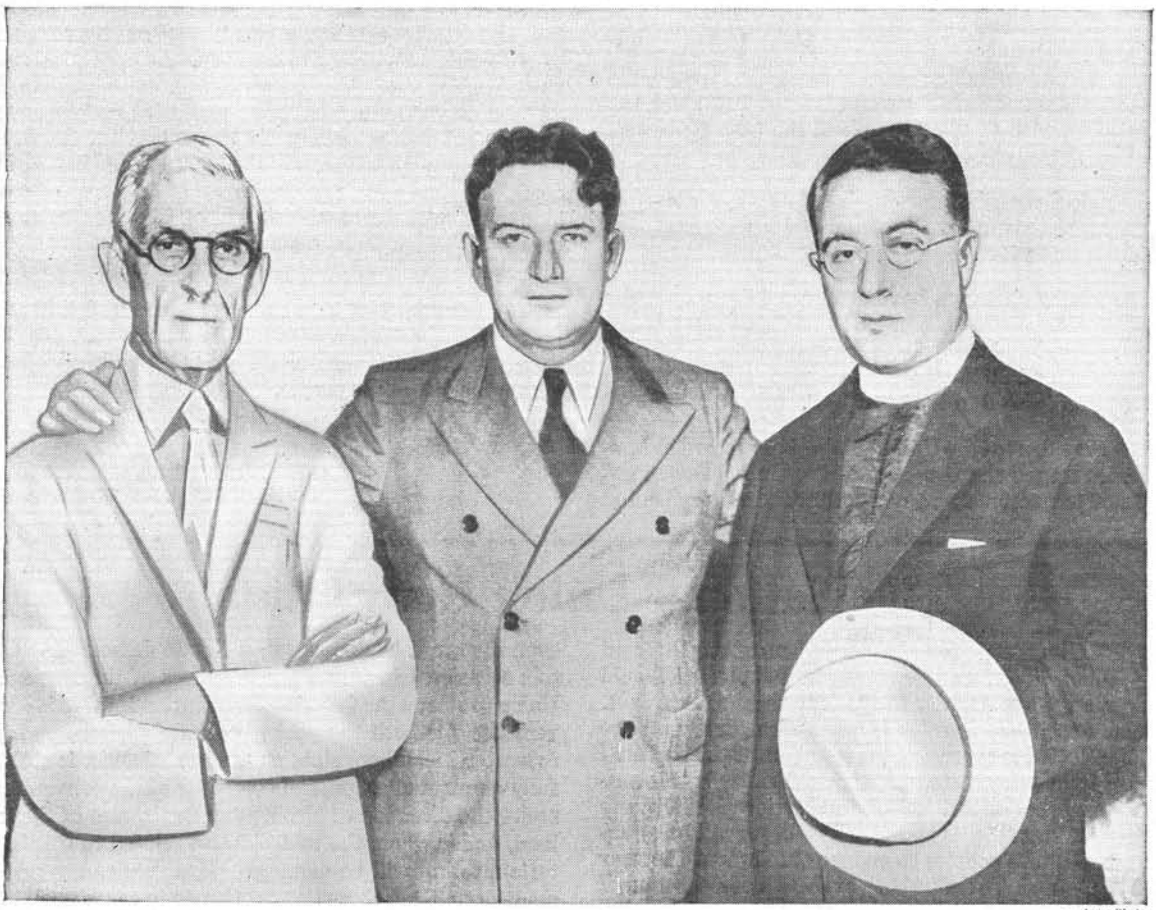
FORCES UNITED!

(Story on page 3)



—Acme Photo

The National Union in no sense surrenders its identity. However, the above trinity determines to focus its attention upon the unholy trinity of Roosevelt, Landon and Browder. Dr. Townsend, Reverend Gerald Smith and Father Coughlin as they form their holy alliance against the unholy money changers' system.

An Open Letter of Apology To President Roosevelt

Excellency:

In the heat of civic interest in the affairs of my country and in righteous anger at the developments that, it is my conviction, have contributed largely to want in the midst of plenty, I addressed to the President of the United States, in a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, July 16th, the word "liar."

For that action I now offer to the President of the United States my sincere apology.

It has been implied, both in the large section of the public press and elsewhere, that my action on July 16th was due to the fact that promises allegedly given to me in person by the President of the United States were not carried out. My reference was not to such an action.

Specifically, I had in mind the **recorded** promises held out to a nation during 1932 by a candidate for the presidency. I had in mind the noble inaugural address delivered by that candidate-elect on March 4, 1933; and had in mind an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.

Historical record since March 4, 1933, is responsible for the fact that in my Cleveland address on July 16th I did not pussyfoot.

The money changers have not been driven from the temple. Those who "abdicated" their high places have been restored and their places made more secure. There is a greater and far more serious concentration of wealth today than existed in 1932 and 1933.

The President of the United States is on record as having encouraged the Congress of the United States not to take too seriously the Constitution of the United States. That action did not have the effect of upholding the Constitution.

I am conscious that the President of the United States is reported to have made the following declaration on May 14, 1935:

> **"As you know, a great many of the high and mighty—with special axes to grind—have been deliberately trying to mislead the people who know nothing of farming by misrepresenting—no—why use a pussyfoot word?—by lying about the kind of farm program which this nation is operating today."**

I am conscious that the President of the United States has not pussyfooted when attacking either those with whom he is in disagreement or his political enemies.

I was one of the first, and not one of the least, to help you attain the presidency. My assistance was based upon your Excellency's ability to perform. As my President, I still respect you. As a fellow citizen and as a man, I still regard you highly; but as an executive, despite your Excellency's fine **intentions**, I deem it best for the welfare of our common country that you be supplanted in office. To that end, in a gentlemanly and courageous manner, I shall strive, always willing to admit my mistakes—including those of good judgment—and to apologize even publicly when confronted with them.

In conclusion, I wish to state for the record that my remarks and criticism delivered in Cleveland were directed at a candidate for the greatest political office within the gift of the people.

Respectfully,

Charles E. Coughlin

The National Union Convention

WERE it possible for all the members of the National Union to convene physically at one place, I should welcome the opportunity to speak to them face to face. Because such a convention is impractical, delegates are being selected to represent the members of the National Union from every state in America. Primarily this convention will be one of discussion and ratification. Definite duties for unit officers and district officers will be established. Definite policies to endure throughout the year will be aligned. To define both of these a presentation of these duties and policies will be made to the delegates. But in no sense shall the National Union's policies be left to the determination of a packed assemblage. It is regrettable that at the Townsend convention there was manifested some packing on the part of those who are opposed to financial freedom. It is assured that such will not be duplicated in Cleveland on August 14th, 15th and 16th, even though it be necessary to dictate democracy. On this occasion I invite all the members of the National Union to attend the Cleveland convention if there is convenience for both the pocketbook and the time. Mr. Sylvester McMahon, state supervisor of Ohio, is rightfully nominated as general chairman of the convention under the direction of Mr. Walter Davis, also of Cleveland, under whom the materialities related to this historic meeting will be managed. Meanwhile, a setup is made permitting these two gentlemen to care for all the agenda. I feel confident that the hospitable city of Cleveland will outdo itself in making welcome the thousands of members of the National Union who will convene there on August 14th, 15th and 16th. Once again I trust that you will find time and convenience to assemble there.

By Mark Meechan

FOR each of us, there is a challenge to think, in President Roosevelt's recent dedication of the Triborough Bridge in New York City.

No one questions the widespread belief that Roosevelt visited the news-making occasion from the purest of political purposes.

Why Roosevelt at a permanent, wealth creating project?

Why the president of the boondogglers at the celebration of a public contribution that will enrich untold generations to come?

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That may seem a bit disrespectful to those who think "The President can do no wrong." But there are millions of people in this nation (and perhaps we should thank God that there are) who, far from believing the president is above all human feelings, are strongly of the conviction that the president, of all people, ***should do no wrong.***

Because of his greater responsibility, his more sacred trust, they feel that he would be doubly guilty and doubly reprehensible for any civil wrong.

A lot of straight thinking people in this country feel that there is no sacredness of position when the prerogatives of position are utilized to betray those whom faith and good will, the sole foundation of "position," create that position and dignity.

In a Democracy, position and honor are the gift of the sovereign people.

To betray the faith of the people who entrust their supreme confidence in a mere man that the American people entrust to their president, is betrayal unspeakable.

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Carter Glass, from the old chivalrous South—Old Virginia—a conservative, a pillar of the status quo, was jolted from his sedate gentility last week.

Even ***his*** conservative composure was broken by what he called, in his Patrick Henry bicentennial speech, "New Deal Broken Pledges."

There is only one other word for broken pledges: ***BETRAYAL.***

If you don't want to take it from a progressive or a so-called radical, take it from a polite Southern, conservative gentleman, that the New Deal, under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, its leader, has broken its pledges!

It reduces itself to one ultimate word, ***whoever says it, however euphemistically:*** it all means: ***Betrayal!***

◆ ◆ ◆

The Triborough bridge will serve untold generations to come, for possibly three or even four hundred years.

The question that arises, as we think of the permanence of the Triborough bridge, is "How permanent will be the expenditure of the $4,800,000,000 which was appropriated about a year ago ***for public works?***"

Father Coughlin's Address Given Ovation at Cleveland

TOWNSEND DELEGATES CHEER FR. COUGHLIN

—Acme Photo

SWEPT TO THEIR FEET by their enthusiastic demonstration for Father Coughlin's address, delegates to the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan convention in Cleveland are here shown pledging vociferous support to Congressman William Lemke and the people's rights platform of the Union Party.

Townsendites Cheer Priest's Call to Action

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

In a Cleveland convention hall suddenly gone mad with the roaring cheers of 15,000 Townsendites, Father Charles E. Coughlin last week wrote the political death warrants of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Tweedledee sparring partner, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Father Coughlin delivered his address—hailed as one of the greatest of his career in the forefront of American social life—at the invitation of Dr. Francis E. Townsend. Old age pension delegates from all sections of the country jampacked Cleveland's public auditorium to hear the popular radio orator.

Again and again, Father Coughlin brought the delegates thunderously to their feet as he lashed President Roosevelt for "betraying and double-crossing" the American people into economic despair and slavery.

While his speech was the most fearless and vitriolic attack ever made against the New Deal, it was aimed equally at the "gold standard" Republican party of Landon.

Lemke on Air

"Liberty Bill" Lemke, Union Party candidate for president, will speak over radio station WLW, the Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, from 9:15 to 9:45 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Tuesday, July 28th.

Bombshell after bombshell he hurled into the "banker-controlled" leadership of both parties; fact after fact he drove home with sledgehammer blows; barb after barb he thrust into the deceptive pledges of the Democrats and the Republicans.

Crowd Cheers Attack

The Townsendites cheered wildly as the president of the National Union made the assertions:

"The day has arrived when we must expel those who have flouted our Constitution.

"Why should there be want in the midst of plenty simply to satisfy the Rothschilds and the debt-welchers of Europe?

"The time has come to roll up our sleeves and fight until death if necessary.

"The last two administrations have created 11 million unemployed, destroyed the profits of farmers, and made beggars out of millions of the aged.

"We must drive the man who claims to be the leader of the Democratic party from the Democratic party. And I mean Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"We must expose the Communists who have seized the reins of our

(Continued on page 8)

Democrats Starting Whisper Campaign

A whispering campaign designed to discredit the Union Party's candidacy of Congressman William Lemke and to sow discredit and dissension within the ranks of the National Union itself, has made itself evident in several instances during the last week. Charlie Michelson, the Democratic Party press chief, "a newspaperman once himself", knows very well how to "use" his fellow scribes. The leading "by-line" writers in the country's newspapers—veterans usually who have won the privilege of free comment under their own signature—are giving outlet to the propaganda mill.

It is not that these writers are being "bought" to print what they do not believe—the trick is more subtle than that. The strategy, of course, is to win their prejudiced opinion. So that we have Paul Mallon, always gunning for Father Coughlin by innuendo; David Lawrence, "press agent for Wilson", selling us the idea that "Third Parties" never accomplish anything; Jay Hayden asserting that the Coughlin-Townsend-Smith caravan seeks a "left-wing" overturn of Roosevelt and doesn't care very much if Lemke is elected or not.

There is, too, a sudden sprouting up of "letters to the editor", which quietly appear in local papers all over the land. These have the appearance of being spontaneous outpourings of disturbed individuals—except for the fact that their simultaneous appearance and similarity of content give evidence of a skillful "plant". It's an old trick with propagandists. The people's own free columns (as they think) in the public press are turned against their own interests by letters slyly planted by the political machine. Here is a typical one:

"I have made it a point to talk with members of various units of the National Union for Social Justice and they all say the same thing. . . . Since the night Father Coughlin announced over the radio that the National Union was backing Lemke for president *at least half the members* have made up their minds to have nothing to do with the Union Party. . . . Many of them have not taken the trouble to write their resignations", etc., etc.

That one has the fault of overzealousness. It is so plainly a "plant" that an answer or a defense on the part of the National Union is uncalled for. But it is the sort of thing the members will have constantly to watch out for.

Jim Farley said this was going to be a dirty campaign. Well, he ought to know; he's running it!

Another of these popular fallacies is that Lemke "hasn't a chance". Another is that "Father Coughlin is more interested in a personal revenge against Roosevelt than electing Lemke."

And these are just the milder forms of campaign activity. More serious still is the work of the "direct action" squad, which sought to pack the Townsend convention—to wreck the doctor's following and, if possible, to steal his organization to prevent the members' support of Lemke and the Union Party.

Townsend Group Hears Lemke; Gives Support

Ten thousand Townsend delegates departed from Cleveland over the weekend for their homes in every part of the country, determined to spread the cause of the Union Party and its two candidates — William Lemke, for president, and Thomas Charles O'Brien for vice-president.

Only a scattering few leaders from the Southern states, who listened to Jim Farley's siren song of patronage, and their insurgent followers remain out of step.

The rank and file of Townsendites are reported to be convinced that their own salvation and that of their country was with the Union Party.

Lemke declared himself for the old-age pension fund, as he addressed the closing session of the convention on Sunday and said that when he becomes president, the White House doors will be open to Townsend and "to any other leader of a great and humane cause."

"I am 100 per cent for an old age revolving pension," he declared. "As president I will sign any bill that congress enacts which will give an honest and fair compensation to old people who have helped create the wealth of this nation."

Father Coughlin's Weekly Message:

Rights and Duties of Congressional Officers

DURING the past three weeks, I have been engaged in traveling about the country visiting groups of Congressional District Officers. My purpose in making this tour was, primarily, to explain the rights and duties of the Congressional District Officers and, secondarily, to bestir enthusiasm in the state leaders of the National Union.

For almost a year the officers of the Congressional Districts were purposely regarded as inexperienced probationers. It is my conviction that the period of probation has passed and that the district officials are perfectly prepared to put off the swaddling clothes of a child and put on the armor of self-supporting soldiers.

Henceforth, instead of the Central Office financing each state, it will be necessary for each state office to support itself. Henceforth, instead of the district officers enjoying an honorary position, they will be required to accept certain rights and duties. These rights and duties will not be explained in detail in such a public letter as this, but rather in a private letter which I am mailing to each Congressional District President and to each unit president, so that these latter will be able to make clear to all the members of the National Union what is expected of the Congressional District Officers.

Here, I may touch upon one or two salient points regarding the duties of the Board of Operators, which, in each instance, are all the Congressional District Presidents living within one state. Beginning immediately it will be the duty of the Congressional District President to assemble all local unit presidents and to allocate to each one of these unit presidents a certain geographic portion of the district in which they operate. The district president will instruct the unit presidents that each home, each family, and each voting citizen resident within the portion of the district allocated to him must be approached tactfully. The members of the local units must be convened to do this work, with the end in view of trebling the number of units in the National Union by the end of October of this year.

I am insisting that every two weeks each Congressional District President will obtain a written report from each unit president within his district, detailing the progress made in organizing new units. I am further insisting that each Congressional District President will assume the responsibility of handing in a composite report of his district's activities to me every two weeks.

Up to this date too much time has been squandered in discussing politics and listening to long drawn-out speeches of speakers often irrelevant to the welfare of the National Union.

From now on until the middle of October there will be no speakers at local unit meetings and Congressional District Assemblies. Our entire energy will be expended upon progress. Local unit meetings will be occupied with reporting on activities. Although we are keenly interested in educational activities, we must dispense with these activities while we bend our efforts to increase our strength.

I am instructing the Congressional District Presidents to convene and to arrange for a Mass Meeting of all the members of the National Union within their state. Sizable revenue can be obtained from such an assembly to maintain the operations of the state offices, to purchase registration cards and membership cards and other sundries required to operate the state office. Funds will be available from this meeting to help support the candidates whom the Congressional District Assembly endorses for Congress and for other federal offices. In other words the Board of Operators, consisting of the Congressional District Presidents, must acquire money in the one named district and spend it through the board and my state supervisor for the welfare of the entire state.

The broadcasting fees of the Central Office at Royal Oak will be cared for directly by the individual units and by individual members of units, all of whom realize that broadcasting, at least for the time being, is essential for the development and success of the National Union.

By the way, arrangements are nearly completed for the resumption of broadcasting, which is scheduled to begin in September. These arrangements are totally contingent upon the decision of the millions of members in the National Union and upon the success of the Congressional District Officers, acting together as a Board of Operators together with my personally appointed state supervisors, who will counsel with them and report to them the thought of the Central Office in all ordinary questions.

While the National Union reserves for itself the right to expel members or demote minor officers, it is only fair that henceforth these expulsions will not be the entire responsibility of the state supervisors. It is my belief that the Board of Operators must share the responsibility in expelling or in exonerating any minor officer below the Congressional District President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary.

In one or two states I have found it necessary to remove district officers because they were betraying the people into the hands of machine politicians. To protect the people who belong to these units, I still reserve the right to myself to expel or demote any Congressional District Officer whose case will have been brought to me by the Board of Operators, or by at least two-thirds of the number of unit presidents in any district.

These are only a few of the suggested rights and duties imposed upon the Congressional District Officers. I am making mention of them to the end that every member of the National Union will be glad to co-operate in multiplying units under the direction of their local officers and state officers. Up to date the Congressional District Presidents, in many cases, were too much occupied in district politics. From now on, let them, above all other persons, put politics aside and direct the work of progress in their districts. Let them be the guardian of the district in keeping outside its precincts the machine politician and his workers.

This is what the members of the National Union expect Congressional District Presidents to do. This is what they will do if I am any judge of the sincerity which motivates their activities.

Charles E. Coughlin

Germany Dickering for Danzig Corridor

Stern Bluff to Repudiate the League

By the Foreign Editor

DR. ARTHUR KARL GREISER'S startling speech before the League of Nations Council recently, demanding Danzig's virtual secession from all League control, is interpreted by many observers as the first attack toward actual territorial revision of the Treaty of Versailles by Germany.

Greiser, president of the Danzig senate and Nazi mouthpiece, said he spoke for the German people; and observers believe that Chancellor Hitler is merely taking advantage of the League's breakdown, as evidenced by the disastrous Italo-Ethiopian affair, and that there is a possibility that Danzig eventually might sever all ties with the League, her present sponsor, and proclaim annexation to Germany, her Fatherland.

When the French ambassador to Germany and a representative of the British embassy visited the Berlin foreign office to inquire about the statement of Greiser at Geneva, they were informed that "it was understood that Greiser's statements had the full support of the German government, but that Germany would take no steps calculated to disturb the international situation."

What Is Danzig?

Danzig, strategic Baltic port, formerly a part of the German empire, was established as a "Free City" along with its surrounding territory on November 9, 1920, by the Treaty of Versailles. The Danzig territory has an area of 754 square miles and a population of approximately 412,000, of whom more than 90 per cent are German. Germany desires Danzig because, although it is the corridor port which gives Poland access to the Baltic sea, it is at the same time now a wedge driven between the German republic and East Prussia.

Danzig has been the chief outlet for Polish commerce and includes the mouths of the Vistula, Poland's principal river. Poland, however, realizing the importance of this port, has constructed a port of their own at the Baltic end of their Corridor, outside the Danzig enclave—the port of Gdynia.

Poland exercises joint control with Danzig over the harbor administration and Danzig also comes within Polish customs jurisdiction.

Administration of Danzig government is directed by the president of the senate, now Dr. Greiser. The senate is elected by the diet, which has a heavy Nazi majority and is, therefore, Nazi-controlled. It represents the highest state authority.

The League of Nations high commissioner, now Sean Lester, acts in a supervisory capacity, and is charged with seeing that the Danzig constitution is preserved.

Economic Situation

A series of incidents have contributed toward the present situation. One of the most outstanding is the economic situation in Danzig, especially in shipping, which has been steadily deteriorating ever since Poland started to use the port of Gdynia. A great deal of commerce that formerly passed through Danzig now uses the Polish port of Gdynia. In 1933, there were 4,355 ships calling at Gdynia and 4,278 stopping at Danzig. Gdynia chalked up 871,000 tons of commercial shipping while Danzig showed only 483,000. On the export side, Gdynia likewise surpassed Danzig. Since 1933, the loss of shipping has been even more marked, all at Danzig's expense. Naturally, this has added fuel to the fire.

Another incident was the snub to Sean Lester by the German cruiser, Leipzig. International custom decrees that the visiting vessel salute the ruling personage, who happened to be Sean Lester, high commissioner for the League. No salute was given on the vessel's arrival at the Port of Danzig.

Still another is the bitterness between the Nazis and the other German elements in Danzig. Members of the opposition have complained to Commissioner Lester, charging that the Nazi-controlled police failed to protect them adequately. The Nazis, on the other hand, claimed that this was only a move to have Commissioner Lester mix in internal affairs.

Feeling has been especially high since a street fight between the two elements occurred in early June, and it was further heightened by the funeral of a murdered Nazi, at which the chief of staff of German Storm Troopers and the head of the German secret police represented Hitler.

Poland's Position

Despite reports of a threatening German putsch, Warsaw official circles see no cause for alarm. They also regard Greiser's speech at Geneva as a test of strength for the League after the sanctions setback.

In European affairs, today, Poland must be considered as a major power. It is the great buffer state of Europe, set up between Germany and Russia by the Treaty of Versailles. Today Poland is watching both east and west, devoting almost all the cash she can spare to the upkeep of a splendid standing army, conservatively estimated at 250,000, and she is in a position to send ultimately more than 3,000,000 men.

Two and a half years ago Poland threw off the guardianship of France and signed a non-aggression pact with Germany. When crafty European statesmen alleged that this should be reason for cutting down the army, Poland curtly reminded them that were it not for her huge well-trained army, she would never have got the agreement—and further stated that it is axiomatic that pacts are kept in Europe only in proportion to the mutual fear commanded. By this pact, France was set aside as a balance; Hitler was reinforced in his position and confidently proceeded to scrap the disarmament and Rhineland demilitarization provision of the Versailles treaty. Poland became the mediator between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Poland's Rulers

A military caste system controls Poland similar to the pre-war junker machine of imperial Germany. Poland calls her generals "the Colonels." They are the successors of the Pilsudski regime and were the old marshal's revolutionary captains whom he raised in rank as he created his war machine.

The outstanding one, perhaps, is Colonel Beck, head of the foreign office, and conceded to be one of the cleverest propagandists in Europe. Beck would have the rest of the world believe that Poland will never fight unless attacked; that neither Russia nor Germany would be permitted to cross their borders. However, the Colonels know that neither Russia nor Germany would think of aggression without lining up Poland first. Germany has not forgotten the vital delay that Belgium caused her when she marched toward France in 1914.

The League Position

Authorities are of the opinion that the League of Nations may be approaching that long-awaited test of its power as applied to Europe. When the League failed so miserably in affording protection to Manchuria from Japan's encroachment and to Ethiopia from Italy's aggression, apologists for Geneva explained that the League was reserving its resources for the supreme test in Europe.

The League failed in Europe when Hitler remilitarized the Rhine. Meanwhile the League has appointed another "commission" made up of representatives of France, Britain and Portugal, to study and watch developments. No doubt, they will close the door apologetically after the horse has run away—judging from their past action.

By snubbing the League's commissioner, Lester, the Nazi government hopes to get rid of all opposition and at the same time crystallize events. The senate under Greiser knows that the commissioner would immediately intervene in the event the Nazis attempted to frustrate the opposition. He would ask for an explanation which would remain unanswered. The senate also would refuse to send a representative to Geneva if violation of the constitution of Danzig was alleged. Thus events would be climaxed and the Nazis feel that the League would not think of enforcing their treaty rights by sending an international force to restore order. Thus the League would be further repudiated.

East Turns West

Bombay, India.—The mechanical innovations and refinements of western civilization are more and more penetrating the mansions of India's rajahs. Their fabulous treasures of jewels and precious metals are being traded to provide conveniences.

Motor car bodies fashioned in the form of golden swans have made their appearance in some of the larger cities. The old time punkah fan, the string of which was pulled by a swarthy servant, now has been replaced by an electric fan.

Some of the palaces have been entirely electrified and bathrooms completely modernized.

"East is East and West is West," but they meet on the common ground of comfort.

BRAZIL EXILES REDS

—Acme photo

ALL COMMUNISTS IN BRAZIL, including those who formerly had held high posts, are being sent to farms in the country, as punishment for their alleged subversive activities. President Getulio Vargas (left) is shown reading the announcement at a reception given him on his return from a vacation. With him is Canon Olympio de Mello, acting mayor of Rio de Janeiro, where the announcement was made.

Fall Campaign is Real Circus for Hawaiians

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Hawaiians await the fall political campaign with considerable interest for the sheer circus atmosphere it creates. Unlike the political rallies throughout America, the Hawaiians make no pretense at concealing the fact that it is a circus in many respects. Numerous political candidates replenish their foreign-speaking vocabularies and plan new stunts for the open-air rallies.

The outstanding battle will be between the former delegate to Congress, L. L. McCandless and John H. Wilson. Many candidates exchange pleasantries with the crowds with their limited expressions of Hawaiian, English, Japanese and Portuguese. Others engage interpreters.

The outstanding candidates are accompanied by troupes of singers and island dancers to attract the crowds. When a candidate rises to speak, he must have a flower lei; and to receive none is the mark of defeat. The more fortunate have leis stacked high about their neck. Candidates are so plentiful sometimes that their speaking schedules are curtailed by consent to a few minutes each at a three or four hour rally.

Like an amateur radio hour, the chairman holds a gong to ring down the speakers who exceed their allotted time.

The bolder speakers when caught by the gong in the midst of an oratorical utterance endeavor to silence the gong by outshouting it. The managers of the various candidates have a difficult time restraining the enthusiastic youngsters who are permitted to evade the curfew and attend the campaign meetings.

Civilians Trained For Gas Defense

London, England—A fashionable mansion is being converted into a training school to aid civilians against the ravages of gas attacks, the home office recently announced. Police officers, firemen, railway workers, dock hands, doctors and nurses will receive instruction in combating gas attacks in the event of enemy air raids.

Maj. F. W. Ollis, a pioneer of the anti-gas service of the British forces during the war, will be chief-instructor. The instruction will be carried on with seven different types of blinding, choking and searing gas for which British chemists have developed counteracting means. In addition, the home office has issued handbooks on air raid precautions, bomb-proof shelters are being mapped out in the heart of London, emergency corps of civilian workers are being organized and the government proposes to place four million gas masks on sale to the public at 50 cents each.

Red Mexico Offers 'deal' With Church

Mexico City, Federal District, Mexico — (Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)—General Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of Mexico, in Oklahoma City recently again sounded a warning to the effect that "growing communism" in Mexico is a menace to the United States.

"I believe," the dispatches quote him as saying, "that conditions in Mexico are of great importance to our entire hemisphere."

Is not this further substantiating evidence that Moscow is using Mexico as a base from which to operate, bombarding both North and South America with its subversive doctrine?

"Educational" Drive

Announcement was recently made by President Cardenas of an "intensive education drive." Enlisted to the aid of the Educational Department in efforts are to be all government agencies—the National University, the governors of the various states, the National Revolutionary Party, and labor and agrarian organizations.

Illiteracy is one of the major problems of the administration. Of the 5½ million male inhabitants over 10 years old, fewer than half can read or write. Of the six million women, only two millions know how to read or write. These figures were revealed during the census taken in 1930.

Simultaneous with this announcement is the statement of the National Revolutionary Party's program giving absolute equality to women.

This new program for women represents a far reaching step throughout Mexico. Heretofore the religious question has been the primary obstacle to suffrage. Mexican leaders fearing that if women had the power to vote they would become reactionaries since they are admittedly the mainstay of the church. As a test, women were permitted to vote for the first time in the recent federal elections. Contrary to predictions of the opponents of women suffrage, the election resulted in one of the most peaceful and best organized on record. From all indications the move to equalize women's rights in political life seems to be permanent.

Church "Deal" Hinted

One proposal that has been offered by the federal government of Mexico, and therefore the state governments, is that they are willing to "trade religious tolerance for ecclesiastic acceptance of the official Socialist education plan."

The Church is not the only factor of opposition to the so-called Socialist School System. The Mexican people do not want it. The system is communist to the core, denying the very existence of God and the observance of His laws. The Church and the people refuse to subject their children to this pagan doctrine although it is the only form of education that has state approval.

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Omission by David Lawrence

MR. DAVID LAWRENCE, column-conducting propagandist, has extended his field by annexing the syndicated column of Paul Mallon for the latter's two weeks' vacation. In the role of "guest conductor," Mr. Lawrence uses his new medium to discuss the papal encyclical and the ecclesiastical relations of Father Coughlin and his superior, the Right Rev. Bishop Gallagher of Detroit.

Obviously, this is quite a task for even the sapient editor of the United States News, who says of the encyclicals:

> "The essence of the papal declaration is that social justice and social charity come from enlightened administration and nobility of individual purpose."

The Washington editor-columnist also discusses the encyclical with relation to communism, socialism and fascism, but is strikingly silent throughout a whole column of comment regarding the pope's denunciation of evils of modern capitalism.

Why such an omission? Inadvertence? Hardly.

The seven condemnations of modern capitalism—if Mr. Lawrence will permit us to correct him—are the "essence of the papal declaration." The editorial friend of modern capitalism is silent on its condemnation by the pope. This is an old trick of propagandists: to make so much noise about some lesser matter that the dust and smoke of its confusion obscure the more vital issue.

Utilizing the opportunity that Mr. Lawrence muffed—or deliberately suppressed—SOCIAL JUSTICE quotes briefly the seven condemnations of the abuses of Modern Capitalism; namely:

1. That "*the world-wide diffusion of industry has . . . invaded the social sphere even of those who live outside its scope*"
2. "*Immense power and domination is concentrated in the hands of a few.*"
3. "*These few individuals . . . only trustees of invested funds . . . administer them at their own good pleasure.*"
4. "*They hold control of money and credit . . . so that no one dare breathe against their will.*"
5. That the strongest "*who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience . . . rule this world.*"
6. "*These same men engaged in a fierce battle to acquire control of the state.*"
7. "*Controllers of credit and industry bring about warfare between one country and another.*"

Any editorial discussion of Father Coughlin and his fight for social justice, on the basis of the papal encyclicals, which deliberately omits any reference to the abuses of modern capitalism, simply must be a willful omission, and therefore just the sort of propaganda SOCIAL JUSTICE is warning its readers against all through this campaign.

It is part of the "whisper campaign" of the political machine being disseminated by the paid columnists of the public press.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

With this, its twentieth edition, SOCIAL JUSTICE presents itself in a slightly altered format—a standard five-column tabloid news page. Through this change readers will gain an additional 16 columns of news content in the same number of pages as formerly. Since the size of the paper for binding is slightly larger, Volume II will be started with the present edition as No. 1.

The purpose and the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE will continue to be news and activities of the National Union for Social Justice; interpretations of the world's news from the viewpoint of the 16 principles of social justice—a living annual wage for labor, production at a profit for agriculture, rescue of the people's money system from privateer bankers; news of the campaigns of congressional endorsees of the National Union; and campaign news of the Union Party.

All of which is now either inadequately reported—or suppressed completely—in the commercial newspapers.

Mr. Henry Hart

In the thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio death refused to take a holiday when it cut down the Democratic nominee as he was actually helping to drive the money changers and their servants from the temple. Just a few weeks ago, Henry Hart was victorious at the primary polls. He overwhelmed Representative Fiesinger, the congressman who speaks right and votes wrong.

Despite the fact that the voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District, Ohio, repudiated Fiesinger and nominated Hart, it is to be expected that the Democratic committee, refusing to abide by the democratic decision of a free people, will nominate Fiesinger to return to Congress to fulfil his ancient role of money changers' servant.

May the spirit of Henry Hart rest in peace.

May the people of the Thirteenth Congressional District, Ohio, doubly repudiate the assault against their intelligence.

A New Sahara in Washington

COMMENTING upon the drouth, an eminent scientist remarks that the ordinary rainfall immediately on the eastern slope of the Rockies has been diverted, due to some complex change in the movement of the moon. (The moon has always been identified with lunacy.)

The scientist remarks that within less than five thousand years the dust bowl of the Dakotas will be extended as far as Washington.

Whether or not you agree with the scientist, it is certain that you must disagree with his use of the future tense. Already the Sahara has descended upon the White House!

Whether or not it was occasioned by effects of the moon and its silver rays will be left for future historians to decide.

What Other Editors Say

Praises Sincerity

"We are in receipt of a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, published by Fr. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Michigan. It is a 16 page paper, 10¾x16, overflowing with high ideals and noble aspirations.

"We are in accord with many of the platitudes enunciated by the League for Social Justice. Sincerity is a quality admired by every true American, and SOCIAL JUSTICE emits it in every paragraph.

"This country needs leaders of the type of Father Coughlin. Men of his caliber and fewer professional politicians, and we might get somewhere."

—From the Fulton County Expositor, Wauseon, Ohio.

Citizens Interested

"According to a note by 'Scout' in the 'Lookout Column' in the Michigan Catholic, Father Coughlin's weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE, will pass the million mark in circulation next week. This includes relatively few free copies. . . . If four readers per subscriber are allowed, this circulation means four million followers of the National Union for Social Justice. It indicates that an army of citizens is interested in more than comic strips and baseball news—that is, in serious reading on social problems. It also contradicts rumors, spread by Old Dealers, and repeated by thoughtless folks, that the National Union is losing strength.

"And we might add that Father Coughlin's following cannot be measured solely by his subscription list. Numerous individuals are members of the National Union for Social Justice who have not, for one or another reason, become subscribers to his excellent weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE."

—From the Echo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anti-Townsend Plot by Press Foes Backfires

One of the most recent plots by press foes designed to discredit the Townsend old age pension movement was disclosed in Washington shortly after Townsend headquarters were moved to Chicago. After offices of the organization in the Southern building had been vacated, some workmen appeared and posted an enormous sign across the door:

"O. A. R. P. CLOSED OUT."

The plot evidently had been well rehearsed, for a messenger boy was to knock on the door with a telegram in his hand, and news photographers were to snap the whole scene.

The manager of the building was not in on the plot, and arrived in time, with the aid of the elevator boys, to kick the plotters downstairs.

Later, the building manager told a representative of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

> "We never had such nice people in this building as those who worked for the Old Age Retirement Plan. They gave us more than a month notice before moving to Chicago. This is more than any of our other tenants do.
>
> "I think it was a damnable outrage for those unscrupulous newspaper men to attempt deliberately to misrepresent the facts to the American public."

Steel Plants Open Propaganda Drive

Labor Highlights

NEW YORK—Seventy-two per cent of New York people vote for minimum wage constitutional amendment in a statewide poll . . . Ten thousand ballots distributed by mail and in personal interviews . . . Result was made known as labor leaders endeavor to have U. S. Supreme Court reconsider its decision that state minimum wage law is unconstitutional.

◆ ◆ ◆

WASHINGTON — Swift and Company, meat packers, bring suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court against National Labor Relations Board . . . Court asked to issue injunction quashing board's order that the packing company produce books kept in its two plants at Portland, Ore. . . . Company charged with violating Labor Relations Act by interfering with right of employes to organize and choose representatives.

◆ ◆ ◆

SAVANNAH, GA. — International Longshoremen's Association, fighting for higher wages and union recognition, issues general strike orders involving 10,000 stevedores from North Carolina to Florida . . . Ports affected will be Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Brunswick, Ga., Jacksonville, Miami and Pensacola, Fla. . . . Walkout comes eight months after bitter and bloody I. L. A. strike for union recognition on the gulf coast last year.

◆ ◆ ◆

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. tells employes they must not organize into a mass union and declares it will continue to maintain "company union" and open shop.

◆ ◆ ◆

NEW YORK—Manufacturers of plant equipment reveal hundreds of factories are being wired for sound as "counter attack" to possible strikes . . . Officials, believing it is "beneath" them to meet workers on equal terms, will sit in office swivel chairs and broadcast statements . . . In this way, they won't have to listen to workers' reply as equipment is only "one-way."

◆ ◆ ◆

WASHINGTON—Labor Secretary Frances Perkins announces Walsh-Healey Act will go into effect Sept. 28 . . . Act imposes labor wage and hour restrictions on firms doing business with the government . . . Requires contractors to pay minimum wages prevailing in locality . . . At the same time, the National Association of Manufacturers issues bulletin that act could be "applied only within very narrow limits" . . . Manufacturers see loopholes for numerous exemptions.

◆ ◆ ◆

CINCINNATI, O.—James H. Rand, Jr., multi-millionaire owner of typewriter factories, declares he will not consent to deal with unions and sends fresh supplies of tear gas into strike areas . . . In Cincinnati court, Judge Schwab orders company not to use newspaper propaganda, undercover agents or any other method to induce workers to break union pledge . . . In six Rand plants throughout the country strikers are maintaining a solid front.

High Pressure Publicity Used To Fool Public

By the Labor Editor

Hard on the heels of its grim warning to employes that they must not organize, the steel industry this week was publishing honey-coated propaganda to whitewash itself on the altar of public opinion.

This propaganda is taking the form of expensive full-page advertising in the newspapers, as well as regular news items which go down to the composing room from the managing editor's office as "must" stories.

The one follows the other, since a big-time advertiser feels he has the privilege of crashing the purer, editorial part of a newspaper because of the money he pays into the business office.

It is a safe bet that the press of the country from now on will be filled with free and paid propaganda directed at the so-called "outside" attempts to organize steel workers into a union of their own.

This charge misrepresents the true facts and is simply another example of the "Stop thief!" dodge to confuse public opinion and divert the attention of the people from the real perpetrators of our industrial ills—the industrialists themselves.

Outside Influences

It is the steel manufacturers, and not their employes, who have involved themselves with "outside" influences.

In every state in the Union the manufacturers set up their own associations, with a high-powered array of professional talent including press agents, secretaries, lobbyists, paid organizers to corral workers into company-controlled "unions," detective agencies and strike-breakers to strong-arm employes on strike.

Then there is that greatest of all "outside" influences in the pay of industry—the United States Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has its counterpart in each state, and these "outside" organizations fight constantly to protect the manufacturers from the just wage demands of workingmen.

Another feature of industrial propaganda is the statement that mass union organizers will use "coercion and intimidation" to foment strikes and disturbances.

"Coerce," indeed!

What about the numerous cases of pernicious coercion and intimidation that the corporations have used in their slavish workshops! What about the strike-breakers, the hired detectives and the hypocritical company "unions" that have been used to break down the spirit of employes!

Only One Remedy

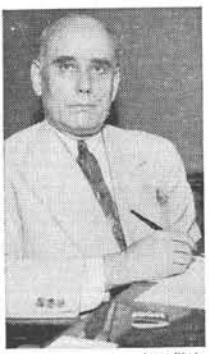
The steel industry states it will oppose any attempt to "compel" its employes to join a union of their own choosing. This is the sanctimonious bunk of publicity experts. Every steel executive in the country knows that labor has the same inherent right to organize as has industry. Yet industry, while acknowledging its own right to organize, denies that right to labor.

There is one way, and one way only, for labor to receive its just share in the fruits of production, and that is for labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing, free from the vested interests of wealth.

Steel has paid and is willing to pay a living wage to strike-breakers, who are in all cases "outsiders"; plant owners will gladly pay out millions to put down a strike rather than divert those same millions into the payroll and avert the strike.

It is the steel company that intimidates employes into its own company union; it is the steel company that opposes efforts of organized labor to preserve a living wage by organization; it is the steel company that forces employes to vote for corporation-selected representatives for collective bargaining; it is the steel company that spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in newspaper and lobby propaganda when any legitimate labor organization attempts to intrude on the despotism of the owners.

HEADS DRIVE



—*Acme Photo*

Van A. Bittner of Charleston, W. Va., who is directing the effort to organize steel workers of the Great Lakes region.

BEWARE

SOCIAL JUSTICE will never waver from its policy of endorsing and encouraging the efforts of legitimate and sincere men and women to organize unions and preserve for labor the American principle of a living, annual wage.

At the same time, and with equal vigor, SOCIAL JUSTICE cannot and will not countenance the activities of Communistic agitators, who take advantage of strike situations to inject their ulterior principles in the hearts of American workers.

Communist agents are never interested in the cause of labor. They use labor as a means to an end. They batten on hate and unrest.

These Moscow-paid termites are concerned only with the foul cause of Communism, which is diametrically opposed to the precious democratic principles of freedom of speech, petition and assembly.

In these days of strikes and bloodshed, SOCIAL JUSTICE warns labor to beware of Communistic scoundrels. Organize under legitimate leaders. And be sure they are Americans.

Employes Control Co-operative Mill

A co-operative shingle mill, owned and managed by 55 men who will work in it, will soon begin operations in Blain, Wash., near the Canadian border.

The men will work six hours a day in the mill and have time to raise food stuffs on their small farms in the vicinity.

Laugh of the Week

Cincinnati—(Special)—Officials of Remington-Rand, Inc., carried their battle against worker-organization into court last week with a threat to remove a plant in Norwood, a Cincinnati suburb, to Elmira, New York.

The removal has already begun, Floyd C. Collins, the corporation's lawyer, said at a court hearing on an injunction which Collins filed against strike demonstrations by employes. Seven strikers are accused.

Collins injected some comedy into the hearing when he declared that the Rand Company "might reconsider the moving order but not without a GUARANTEE OF PROTECTION FOR ITS WORKERS."

That's something of a record in irony inasmuch as protection is the very thing Rand employes are striking for. They want union recognition and a freedom from further exploitation by the company.

Steel Heads Store Arms; Shelter Mules, Oust Men

(Two editorials reprinted from the "Minnesota Leader.")

Why These Armaments?

IT IS NO HIDDEN SECRET that rifles, machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and even "heavy armaments" recently have been brought into some of the large industrial plants and carefully concealed. In fact, manufacturers of war weapons now send their salesmen to interview "industrial customers" in much the same manner that they send them to government clients.

There is only one purpose for which such weapons can be put, namely: to shoot down strikers and strike sympathizers.

Steel plants are said to be particularly heavily armed, which is ominous in view of the trouble certain to result when the steel magnates attempt to resist efforts at unionization of their employees.

According to reports, the shops at Gary, Ind., present the picture of an armed fort, and the arsenal at Steel's headquarters in St. Louis county would be the envy of some small South American republics.

Why all this concentration of war implements? With homicidal fascist crackpots openly declaring for a revolution in September, what is there to prevent them from obtaining possession of these industrial arsenals?

Here is a matter of serious import for the federal government to look into. There is a law against gangsters possessing machine guns. Why shouldn't that law be extended to industrial plants?

Men, Machines and Donkeys

MACHINES AND DONKEYS at the iron mines are well cared for. But men—the answer is given by the Steel Institute which represents the "united front" of the steel makers, in their full-page ad appearing in a number of papers last week.

Five billions of dollars of resources will be used to suppress the men, according to this paid declaration—the men who operate, clean, oil and care for the machines of the Steel Trust and who also work, feed and care for the donkeys belonging to the corporation.

When winter comes, the machines are carefully stored away; the donkeys put into barns and cared for throughout the winter. But the men of the same corporations are literally out in the cold, in numerous cases without sustenance, warmth, and clothing to adequately care for their barest needs.

It seems that inasmuch as men are not donkeys and machines but merely human beings they will have to suffer the rigors of cold winters and the hardships contingent upon lack of wages and thoughtlessness upon the part of their employers.

Now, when they seek to better their conditions by arbitration, they meet Steel's "united front" of thugs, tyrants, machine guns, riot guns, vomiting gas, bullets, bludgeons and revolvers. That is Steel's answer, thinly veiled by the twisted words in their institute's late public announcement.

Townsend Delegates Cheer Fr. Coughlin's Memorable Address

(Continued from page 3)

democratic form of government."

Clearly identifying the National Union for Social Justice as a "non-political," independent body of Americans, Father Coughlin declared:

"No one can remain a member of the National Union who will campaign for the election of that great betrayer and liar, Franklin Roosevelt, he who promised to drive the money changers from the temple of Congress and who, instead, drove farmers from their homesteads, laborers from profitable employment, and city people from their homes."

High Point of Talk

A bedlam of applause swept the big auditorium. Delegates cheered, whistled and shrieked their approval in a sustained demonstration of fully five minutes. Some of the old folks stood on chairs. Others jumped into the aisles, stamping their feet, waving their arms, hats and banners.

It was the high point of the address.

On the speakers' stand, Dr. Townsend, the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, leader of the Share-the-Wealth movement, and Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio joined in the vociferous applause.

At no time did Father Coughlin state that the National Union planned actually to merge with the Townsend and the Share-the-Wealth groups in a campaign to elect William Lemke, Union Party candidate, as the next president of the United States.

He did declare for a general co-operation of all three as independent organizations, to insure Lemke's election, saying:

"We of the National Union stand with you, Doctor Townsend, and with you, Rev. Gerald Smith, in this battle to give our government back to the people."

Pointing to Dr. Townsend, Father Coughlin said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you have a great leader. I stand four-square with him."

Voice Was Weak

Throughout his talk Father Coughlin was suffering from a painful throat irritation that often reduced his voice to a whisper. The listening delegates hung on every word, sometimes leaning forward to catch his remarks or questioning their neighbors.

Plainly fatigued by the throat condition and a recent tour of National Union offices in the heat seared mid-west, Father Coughlin had to pause several times to regain his breath.

So forceful was his delivery that, midway in the address, his collar had wilted from perspiration. Finally he took off his coat and collar and passed them back to Gerald Smith.

At one time, emphasizing the determination of the National Union to endorse for election only those congressmen who went on record not to support Roosevelt, he declared:

"Representative Sweeney, a Democrat of Ohio, is on the speakers' stand. I'd like to ask him a question."

He then asked:

"Martin Sweeney, are you aware that the National Union will not endorse your re-election if you in any way aid or approve the presidential campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt?"

Sweeney stepped to the rostrum, and replied:

"I am fully aware of it, Father. I know of the perfidy in the high ranks of the Democratic party. I know of the double-crossing. I stand for the National Union and for Father Coughlin."

Big Audience Rises

Father Coughlin continued:

"That's the way all congressmen must be—either for us or against us. If they're lukewarm, we'll spew them out of our mouth. **You can't be with us and against us at the same time.**"

At another time, Father Coughlin challenged his audience:

"All those in favor of freeing America from the double-crossing Democrats and the gold-standard Republicans — stand up."

The delegates promptly came to their feet—with the exception of a small group in the left-front of the auditorium.

It was this same group which sought to disrupt the convention the night before by denouncing a resolution to support the Lemke-for-president drive.

Once, during Father Coughlin's speech, a few scattered boos were heard from these delegates, but their heckling ceased after a reprimand from the presiding chairman, a plea for order by Dr. Townsend, and loud shouts of disapproval from the aroused assemblage.

Cowed by this demonstration, they booed no more.

Father Coughlin drew a deadly contrast between Roosevelt and Andrew Jackson.

"Jackson," he said, "rode to power on a plank to drive the money changers from the temple. Did Jackson succeed? Yes. He was a man of his word. He restored to congress what Alexander Hamilton had stolen from it in 1791."

Is That Democracy?

The "double-crossing" and "promise-breaking" of the present administration were laid bare by Father Coughlin as he shouted:

"They have sold you out to the bankers for a mess of pottage. Is that democracy?

"They have filled our factories with workmen who are compelled to work for less than a living wage. Is that democracy?

"They have dispossessed farmers of their land and homes. Is that democracy?

"They have crippled our congress with the gag rule and with 'must' legislation. Is that democracy?

"Or is it democracy for a president to say: 'Pass this legislation whether it is constitutional or not'?"

Part of the huge Fourth of July crowd of 35,000 members of Brockton, Mass.

Father Coughlin's clenched fist shattered the air with a flourish as he made each point.

Referring scornfully to the friendly endorsation of Franklin Roosevelt by Earl Browder, Communist candidate for president, the National Union leader declared:

"Where these two brothers stand, I will not stand."

The Royal Oak radio pastor next turned from the "pot" to the "kettle."

Opposed to Landon

Softening his voice with satiric pity, he said:

"We are not only opposed to Roosevelt. We are sympathetically opposed to Mr. Landon. He was unknown until Hearst built him up from nothing.

"I am forced to repudiate the gold standard platform of the Republican party with its return to the old economic crimes."

Father Coughlin bitterly assailed the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

"Those Republican presidents," he said, "cancelled 14 billion dollars of war debts and allowed 11 billion dollars of post-war debts to go unpaid simply to save the international bankers and their precious gold standard!

"Governor Landon advocates the gold standard and all the old abuses of his party."

The National Union president then dwelt at some length on how both Democrats and Republicans have violated the United States Constitution by "robbing" congress of its right to coin and regulate the value of our money.

"The Constitution," he said, "has been honored more in the breach than in the observance by the two major political parties. They have entered into contracts with the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank to control our money system."

Politico-Banker Debt

"The Republicans and the Democrats have contracted with these bankers to create an unpayable $35-billion debt with the stroke of a fountain pen, and they have contracted with your children and your children's children to repay that debt with hard labor."

The audience acclaimed, in a prolonged burst of applause, Father Coughlin as he said of the two parties:

"One is the right wing and the other is the left wing of the same bird of prey—the banker!"

Just before he was scheduled to speak, Father Coughlin was escorted down the block-long middle aisle of the auditorium by Rev. Smith and Ohio officials of the National Union. The old age pension delegates rose en masse in a demonstration that shook the building.

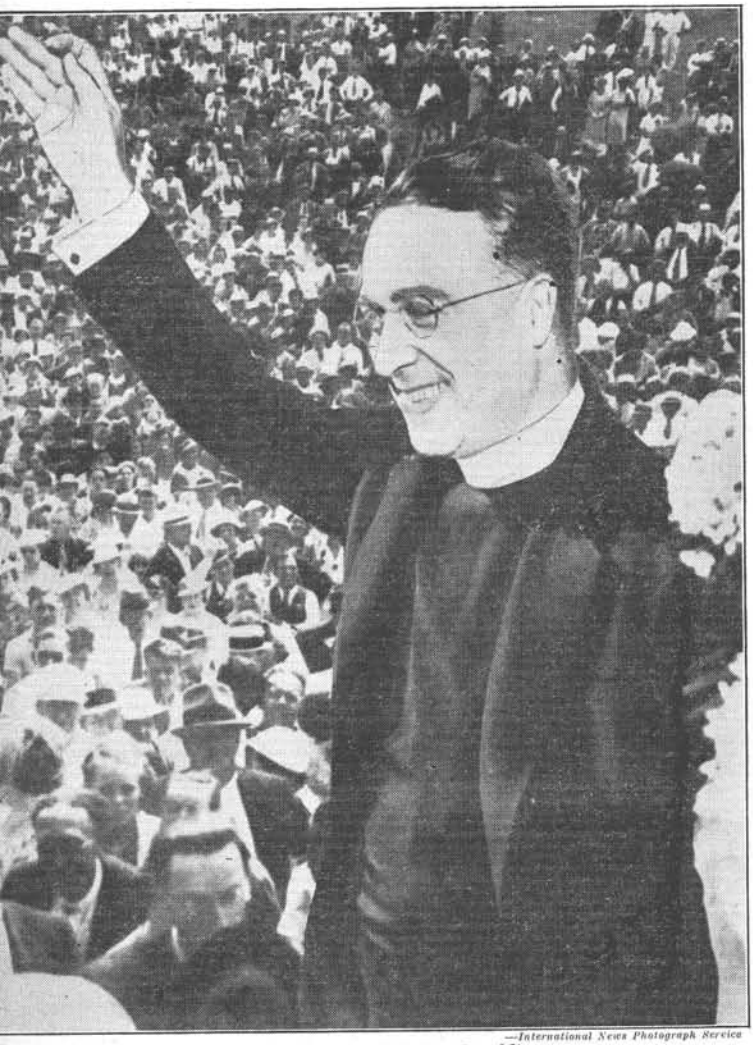
He began his discourse by pointing out that it was not his intention to "persuade you to adopt resolutions to influence your future policies."

"I feel, however," he said, "that it is well to advise with you about a few policies of the National Union for Social Justice. These policies are simply safeguards, and you may either follow or reject them."

The National Union, he asserted, "is not a political party and will never become one.

"We are interested in the American government just the same as the American Liberty League, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Wall Street bankers.

"With all the power and strength at our command we will strive to influence good



—International News Photograph Service

ational Union for Social Justice, who greeted Father Coughlin at

Convention Audience Conscious of Sharing a Historic Moment

Once in a generation something occurs which leaves an ineffaceable impression on the archives of time.

The consciousness of a great moment grips you, and you realize, without being told, that you are witnessing an event of historical significance.

Such, in 1896, was the famous "cross of gold" speech by William Jennings Bryan.

Such, in 1936, at the Townsend convention in Cleveland, was Father Charles E. Coughlin's phillipic against the New Deal and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The power of one sincere, enlightened man to completely sway a huge gathering of his countrymen was never better illustrated.

When Father Coughlin walked into the Townsend convention it was torn with confusion and disunion.

When he walked out it was welded together with a singleness of purpose and firmly enlisted, despite dissenters, in a common cause.

The Royal Oak priest's speech was 40 minutes of remarkable developments. It was a drama of a country suddenly awakened and ready to cast off the bonds of slavery. It was a warning to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alf M. Landon and the private banking interests who control the two major political parties, that the American people no longer will countenance the Soviets of Wall Street and the Communists of Washington.

That these people cheered Father Coughlin time after time with ear-splitting ovations was a compelling tribute to his honest efforts in the interests of an oppressed and despairing nation.

But the cheers themselves were not what moved the priest to make one of the greatest speeches in the history of America. It was their genuineness and heart quality—a quality that bonded speaker and audience together in a sacred cause.

It was a communion of spirit. It was a tribute of a high and a beautiful confidence given to a leader in whom the common people might unstintingly place their trust.

High Spots of the Talk

"I am willing to die in the struggle to liberate America from the money changers' servants. . . .

"You followers of Dr. Townsend will stultify yourselves if you endorse Roosevelt or Landon. . . .

"We must not drink the carbolic water of Communism or cling to the old parties which are the bankers' parties. . . .

"Where these two brothers (Roosevelt and Browder) stand, I will not stand. . . .

"Be Christian; be American; be constitutional. . . .

"The National Union is not wedded to the die-hard Tories or the hoop-skirted politicians who tell us that we must support the Roosevelts and the Landons and their love feast for the money changers at the banquet table of America. . . .

"They (Coolidge, Harding and Hoover) cancelled $14-billion of war debts and allowed $11-billion of post-war debts to go unpaid simply to save the international bankers and their precious gold standard. . . .

"Governor Landon advocates the gold standard. I am forced to repudiate his platform. . . .

"Why should there be want in the midst of plenty simply to satisfy the Rothschilds and the debt welchers of Europe? . . .

"The last two administrations have created 11 million unemployed, destroyed the profits of farmers, and made beggars out of the aged. . . .

"That's the way all congressmen must be—either for us or against us. If they're lukewarm, we'll spew them out of our mouth. You can't be with us and against us at the same time. . . .

"Jackson rode to power on a plank to drive the money changers from the temple. Did Jackson succeed? Yes. He was a man of his word. He restored to congress what Alexander Hamilton had stolen from it in 1791. . . .

"Is it democracy for a president to say, as did Roosevelt: 'Pass this legislation whether it is constitutional or not'? . . . "

(Speaking of the Democrats and the Republicans) "One is the left wing and the other is the right wing of the same bird of prey—the banker. . . . "

government like those interests have striven to influence bad government."

Asserts Stand

Answering newspaper allegations that he and his followers were a "radical, lunatic fringe," Father Coughlin asserted:

"The National Union was not established on a basis of radical communism or socialism.

"On the other hand, we are not wedded to the die hard Tories or the hoop-skirted politicians who tell us that we must support the Roosevelts and the Landons and their love feast for the money changers at the banquet table of America."

"Be Christian; be American; be constitutional," he urged.

"There has been raised the standard that causes Rev. Smith, Dr. Townsend and myself to unite behind Bill Lemke and the Union Party," he declared.

"You do not have to endorse my party. Your great leader has taken his stand for Lemke. How many of you will follow Dr. Townsend?"

The convention saluted the question with wild cheering.

Convention Booes Traced to Administration Claque

Father Coughlin's speech at the Townsend convention in Cleveland was interrupted numerous times by applause, but only once by a heckler—and that a very weak one.

Midway in the address there were a few booes which, according to the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, Share-the-Wealth leader and confederate of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, came from a small group of Southern delegates who had reached a "mutual understanding with Jim Farley."

"There are about 700 delegates among the 10,000 people here who have tried repeatedly to disrupt our convention by urging other delegates to sell out to the Democrats," Smith said. "I am informed that these delegates are in the hire of Jim Farley and that they are being offered jobs and other forms of bribery by the Democratic National Committee."

The booes during Father Coughlin's talk came from 15 or 20 persons sitting in the left-front of the auditorium. They were barely audible at the speakers stand.

Frank Arbuckle, former state senator of Oregon and permanent chairman of the convention, went immediately to the microphone and said: "This convention has no place for booers."

Doctor Townsend also stepped to the loud-speaker and remonstrated with the insurgents.

The dissenting delegates then were shouted down so vociferously by the entire assemblage that they never opened their mouths thereafter.

Father Coughlin answered the hired claque by saying:

"In your assembly there are some Southern delegates who think more of their jobs than they do of the Townsend movement.

"Every great social movement has its Judas Iscariots just as the Master had His. There are Judas Iscariots among us today. I want to warn you—beware of them! They will sell you out to Jim Farley for 30 dirty pieces of silver."

Chicago to See Motor Caravan Rally for Lemke

A caravan of automobiles carrying National Union members and festooned with Lemke banners and streamers will converge on Chicago Sunday, August 16, from surrounding cities and towns.

The occasion will be a rally for Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president.

The motor caravan will converge fan-wise from points within a radius of 100 miles, according to plans of Fred Zimmerman and Walter Davis, N. U. S. J. officials in Ohio who are arranging the demonstration.

The event will climax the National Union convention in Cleveland. A schedule of the time each section of the caravan is to leave its appointed place, the route to be taken, and the time for arrival in Chicago, will be announced soon.

Program of Progress for the National Union

A Message to the Unit Presidents

By Father Coughlin

Certain progressive activities are being assigned to Congressional District Presidents in all states. Within a few days every local unit president will receive notification of the nature of these activities.

Meanwhile, I have the following personal word to the local unit presidents:

Up to date your activities as unit presidents have been restricted and restrained. In a majority of cases the unit president was limited to assembling the members of his unit and discussing with them some phase of the 16 principles. In other cases the local unit activities were limited to social affairs, such as ice cream festivals, picnic and irrelevant meetings.

For fear that the chief work of the unit president and his members would sour or become stale, if it were not timed properly, I refrained from making comment on what was being done, and delayed mapping out a more definite program.

Now the hour has struck to cease holding literary meetings at which some speaker merely reviews things that already are known. The hour has struck for each local unit president, and for the loyal members of the unit, to roll up their sleeves and begin to work for the purpose for which they organized at the outset.

An Organizing Task

In the average Congressional District there are approximately 70,000 voters. With this fact in mind, you will see that the registered members in the National Union in your district, as of today, are incompetent of themselves to succeed in electing Congressmen whom you have endorsed or are about to endorse. If there are 70,000 voters in a district, the National Union must enroll at least one-third of all the voters.

What is expected of you local presidents?

First, on a date to be set by the Congressional District President, all local unit presidents within a given district are to assemble. The district will be apportioned amongst them. Each unit president will pledge himself to the District President to approach every voter living within his apportioned territory, to the end that the number of units in that district will be multiplied to a point of safety and efficiency.

Next, the unit president will convene his unit members and send them out pushing doorbells, and interviewing the residents of the territory within the district allocated to that unit by the Congressional District president.

Cards to Be Filed

Where will unit presidents obtain registration cards? Here is the answer: The District President will supply sufficient registration cards for you and your unit members to accomplish your work. Next, these cards will be signed by the unit members and returned to you. Then you will return them to the District President every two weeks, with a full report of your success or your failure.

It will be the duty of the District President to return these registration cards to the State Office conducted by the Board of Operators (which will consist of all District Presidents within a state), and acting under the supervision of my State Supervisor. At this state office the registration cards will be duplicated. The duplicates will be kept in the State Office and the originals will be sent to me at Royal Oak, Michigan.

Who will care for the printing of these registration cards and for their duplication?

That is the business of the Board of Operators under the direction of the State Supervisor.

What about membership cards?

States to Bear Cost

The membership cards will be distributed by the Board of Operators to each Congressional District President who in turn will redistribute them to each unit president and who, lastly, will see that they are placed in the hands of the new members.

Who pays for the printing of these registration cards and membership cards? The Board of Operators will meet this expense and will have the cards printed in your own state by a union printer.

Where will the Board of Operators obtain money to conduct this campaign? The answer is brief: Practically every unit treasurer has more than $10 in the treasury. It was money collected for rentals, postage, etc. There will be little need of rental expenditures or of postage expenditures, after you will have given out the first call for this new work. Thus, on a set day, every two weeks, at your own home if possible, the unit member workers will convene.

Therefore, I am instructing the Board of Operators to borrow from your unit the money now in the unit treasury, with the understanding that this money will be returned to the unit no later than the fifteenth of October, 1936.

Plan for Mass Meeting

While this work of multiplying members is being carried on, with money borrowed from local units and with energy supplied by unit presidents and their fellow unit members, the Board of Operators, together with the State Supervisor (who will act as its chairman and my representative), will be arranging a giant mass meeting for the National Union within your state.

From this mass meeting sufficient funds will be derived to support the entire State Office, the purchase of printing, postage and stenographic services, to repay borrowings from the local units, and all things else which are necessary for us to carry on to victory. One half of the money raised by the state mass meeting will be sent directly to the Central Office at Royal Oak, and the rest left to the distribution of the Board of Operators.

I am instructing the Board of Operators to expend their half of this money derived from this state mass meeting, not on a prorated basis for each Congressional District, but to dispose of the money equitably so that the majority of the candidates endorsed for Congress within the state can be elected.

Unit presidents and members of units: I repeat that the hour has struck for you to roll up your sleeves and go to work as you never worked before. Work in harmony, members, with your unit president. Let unit president co-operate sincerely with the District President. Let the District Presidents display the spirit of brotherhood within their state towards all other Congressional District Presidents.

Results Are Important

To show you how important it is that our endorsed candidates for Congress be successful, let me remind you of the Constitutional method of electing the President of the United States. The ordinary way to elect a president is to have more than 50 per cent of the electors, whose names appear on the ballot in each state, to vote for the president. If fewer than 50 per cent vote for any Presidential candidate, then he is not elected. The Constitution then orders that the election of the president be thrown into the House of Representatives, where each state will have one vote. Thus, New York state, for all its 45 Representatives, has only one vote. New Mexico with its one Representative has one vote. Michigan with its 17 Representatves has one vote. Rhode Island with its two Representatives has one vote.

Who determines how that one vote from New York state will be cast? Their one vote will be cast for that presidential candidate who received more than one-half of the 45 votes of the New York Representatives.

Therefore, you must see how important it is for the National Union endorsees for Congress to be elected so that in each state in which we are interested we will have more than one-half of the Representatives on our side of the question.

It is necessary for me at this point to speak a word about our endorsed candidates for Congress and about those whom we are planning to endorse. It is permissable for the Congressional District Assembly of the National Union to endorse a Democrat, a Republican, or a Progressive, a Farmer-Laborite, a Unionist, or a candidate from other political parties. However, any candidate whom we endorse automatically loses his endorsation the moment that he begins campaigning for Roosevelt or Landon, both of whom are ineligible candidates for president.

In conclusion, unit presidents, stand by to receive word from your Congressional District President. The real work, the hard work, and the fruitful work, just begins. You and your local unit members have been good probationers up to date. From now on you must become tried soldiers who will not shirk at any inconvenience, nor be turned aside by any obstruction.

If I have counted on you in the past, it matters little. But that I do count on you in the future matters so much that the entire forcefulness of the National Union is no longer in my hands. It is in the hands of the individual presidents of local units and the members of the local unit.

Without their work, my work is futile.

God bless every one of you!

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE No. 10

I believe not only in the right of the laboring man to organize in unions but also in the duty of the government, which that laboring man supports, to protect these organizations against the vested interests of wealth and of intellect.

At present in the United States there are approximately 45 million citizens who are eligible to join forces in unionized labor.

At the most there are no more than 6 million persons identified with labor unions. In other words, just barely more than 12 per cent of the artisans, the mechanics and the laborers of America are united for common action. Despite the lesson that they have learned over the ages, they do not seem to profit by their years of perpetual betrayal. They constantly have listened to high-binding politicians proffering their pre-election promises to labor; and they have been as constantly deceived. Are they not aware that this so-called democratic country of ours has been controlled by the selfish capitalist and the plutocrat? Have they not learned through bitter experience that no political party seriously cares for their welfare? The mockery of their votes was all that counted. They have been victims of class legislation—of legislation designed to protect the rich and the property rights of the rich; legislation which sneered at the poor and at human rights.

In the past most persons have not had the sagacity to organize among themselves.

But this is not true of the banker, of the industrialist, of the plutocrat! They are organized almost 100 per cent against the laborers, for the protection of those very principles of exploitation which have succeeded in reducing more than 70 per cent of our population to a standard of living that is best described as economic slavery.

Men and women of the laboring class: You not only have the right to organize, but it is your duty to establish vocational groups. In no sense does the National Union for Social Justice wish to overthrow unionism. It is our aim to perfect and to sustain it. It is our aim to uphold vocational unionism.

But as long as the people remain disunited; as long as they fail to agree upon a common, basic program, they need never hope to enjoy the inalienable rights of a just and living wage or an equitable share of the bountiful wealth of our nation. The money and the interests arrayed against the people are too powerful for their undivided efforts to succeed.

It is the aim of the National Union for Social Justice to so work towards a reform in government that the Department of Labor shall not only protect labor but shall counsel and guide it in its negotiations with capital.

The National Union for Social Justice contends that strikes and lock-outs are absolutely unnecessary. For, in the case of disagreement between employer and employe, it is the business of the public authority to intervene and settle such disputes which cannot be settled amicably by the parties involved. For it is our observation that both strikes and lock-outs have occasioned more harm to the common good of the nation than any benefit which has been derived. But in the case of the government's neglecting its duty to settle such industrial disputes, always keep in mind that there is no settlement without a just and living wage for the laborer and an equitable distribution of profits to all. Then there is nothing left except for united labor to refuse to sell its services at a loss just the same as it is unreasonable to expect the farmer to plow his ground and sow his seed at a loss.

Strikes were not necessary had labor been organized and had the industrialists learned that their welfare was associated, not with the financiers but with the men employed in their factories.

If a government fails to legislate a program of sharing the profits and of supplying the willing working men of this nation with that portion of its abundance with which God has blessed us, then there is no recourse left to the laboring man except to strike—and strike until he wins!

It is to be repeated that every laboring man has the right to organize into unions and it is the duty of the government to protect these unions against the capitalists and the communists.

Cleveland in Preparation for National Union Rally

Convention Plans Laid for 150,000

Official:

All communications from delegates and alternates relative to the National Union convention should be addressed to the General Chairman, Sylvester McMahon, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

From 100,000 to 150,000 visitors are expected to attend the first national convention of the National Union for Social Justice which opens in Cleveland on August 14th and lasts through Sunday, August 16th.

Convention officials point out that more than 8,000 voting delegates and alternates will take part in the proceedings and that other visitors will swell the total to well over 100,000.

Convention sessions are to be held in the main auditorium of Cleveland's nationally famous Public Hall. Elaborate plans are being formulated now to handle an estimated crowd of 150,000 persons on Sunday, August 16th, in Cleveland's mammoth municipal stadium, situated on the shores of Lake Erie, where the Reverend Father Charles E. Coughlin will make the concluding address of the convention.

Hollenden Headquarters

The Hollenden hotel, one of Cleveland's largest and finest hotels and the scene of many historic conventions, will be headquarters for the National Union delegates.

Comfortable and economic housing for every visitor has been assured through a plan launched by the convention committee in charge of hotel arrangements, in conjunction with the Cleveland Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Approximately 10,000 Cleveland home owners have registered their extra guest rooms with the convention housing bureau. These rooms, inspected and passed for safety and sanitary regulations, will be available to visitors for the duration of the convention at a rate of $1 per person per day.

It is planned to place a map of the city in each room for the convenience of the guests. This map will point out the location of convention headquarters, the Public Hall and Stadium and other points of interest, including the Great Lakes Exposition.

To make reservations either for the $1 guest rooms in private homes or for hotel accommodations, write or wire today, **Walter D. Davis, Grand Marshal, 113 St. Clair Ave. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.** Every request will be handled promptly and in the order received. There will be no registration charges and no commissions.

National Union night will be observed at the Great Lakes Exposition on Saturday evening, August 15th. Special reduced prices will be in effect.

Method to Be Observed in Endorsing Congressional Candidates

THE National Union is not a political party. It is composed of American citizens of all creeds, of all stations in life, who are wholeheartedly disgusted with the two major political parties.

As such, the National Union is determined to break down the barriers of partyism and elect Congressmen and, if necessary, a President and the Vice-President of the United States who are in harmony with the 16 principles of Social Justice—which principles transcend every political party.

In many states candidates for congress already have been endorsed by the National Union. In other states no endorsations have as yet been made.

In both the former and latter cases the following rules obtain for all members of the National Union relative to the endorsation of candidates for congress:

1. Candidates will be endorsed only by the Congressional District Assembly, at which presides the Congressional District President and the State Supervisor, or his personally appointed deputy.

2. The Congressional District President, and the State Supervisor shall hold themselves aloof from all candidates. These two officers are not permitted to interview any candidate, and, above all, they are not permitted to advocate the endorsation of a candidate.

3. It is the business of the State Supervisor, or his deputy, to represent me at Congressional District Assemblies and, if necessary, to point out to the members assembled the activities of any machine politicians which have been insinuated into the assemblage.

It is the business of the Congressional District President to permit no member of the assembly to make an address of more than 3 minutes in nominating a candidate.

It is the mutual business of both the State Supervisor, or his deputy, and of the Congressional District President to issue, either jointly or individually, a statement to the convened assemblage after all nominating speeches will have been made and to compile, either jointly or separately, a report on all candidates for Congress who have been nominated.

4. If the president of the Congressional District and the State Supervisor, or his deputy, are in agreement, the assembly will be permitted to vote immediately for the candidates.

If the State Supervisor, or his deputy, and the president are in disagreement, the matter is to be laid before me, without a vote, until I have made a thorough investigation and have advised all members of the district assembly as to my findings.

5. Any candidate who is endorsed—be he Democrat or Republican, Socialist or Communist—cannot receive approval from the Central Office unless he lets it be known that he will refrain from electioneering for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Landon, Mr. Thomas or Mr. Browder, all of whose platforms are ineligible for endorsation.

Any candidate for Congress, endorsed by the National Union, who breaks this promise automatically loses the support of the National Union.

The only candidates eligible for endorsation by the National Union are those who put patriotism above partyism, because the Congressman who chooses to remain a cog in machine politics is useless in the struggle for social justice.

Endorsing Candidates for U. S. Senate

In each instance the endorsation of candidates for the United States Senate will be handled through the Central Office of the National Union in Royal Oak, Michigan, in the following manner:

1. Each local unit president, under the direction of the state supervisor and after consultation with the Board of Operators [composed of all Congressional District Presidents], will convene his unit for the separate and single purpose of expressing a choice, or an endorsement, of a senatorial candidate for the state in question.

2. After an orderly vote is taken in the local unit, a report will be made to the State Supervisor and/or to the Board of Operators, and also to me at Royal Oak, where the vote will be counted and tabulated.

3. Approval or disapproval of the candidate will be made in the Central Office at Royal Oak and our decision will be reported to the Congressional District Presidents, the State Supervisor and the unit members.

N.U.S.J. PROGRESS NOTES

South Dakota Units Valiant

Words of commendation are merited by the National Union for Social Justice units in South Dakota.

Despite strong adversities throughout the late winter and early spring months, such as storms, heavy winds and snowfall, these leaderless units took hold of their ideals with unyielding force.

With no supervisor to whom they might turn for direction, their units are scattered in about 30 different towns and cities. Although difficult for them to receive all their information and instruction directly from the home office at Royal Oak, these South Dakota friends of social justice completed many units; completed their district organization without dissension; endorsed their candidate in the primary election—AND NOMINATED HIM! The example of the "typical prairie state" is another one to which the National Union points with pride.

Rhode Island Banner State

There is ample evidence that the smallest state in the Union will bid high in an endeavor to lead the march to true social justice in this country, and in the election this fall of Lemke and O'Brien.

The people of Rhode Island are progressive, and both political parties, because of their reactionary methods, have been tried and found wanting. The strength of the National Union, both numerically and in enthusiasm, is confounding the opposition.

The Congressional district conventions were largely attended by elected delegates representing the 44,000 registration. The officers and committee elected in each district are a credit to the National Union. Hence the districts are assured of excellent leadership. The delegates, furthermore, are to be commended for the intelligent and sincere manner in which they named their officers and conducted their official sessions.

At the mere mention of the names of Father Coughlin, Congressman Lemke or Thomas C. O'Brien an enthusiastic demonstration started up. Both conventions were unanimous in their acclaim of and their pledge of support and effort to the Union Party.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Reciting Pledge

Is it absolutely necessary to recite the pledge at the close of unit meetings?

No, it is not absolutely necessary to recite the pledge after every meeting, this was offered merely as a suggestion. As the conditions in many units vary it is to be left to the discretion of that particular unit as to whether this plan is followed.

Campaigning

Is it permissible for Congressional District officers to campaign for any candidate before that candidate is endorsed and approved?

No. Before any campaigning is done for a candidate he or she must first be endorsed by the Congressional district officers and the endorsation approved by Father Coughlin. Then, and then only, may the officers start to campaign for the candidates.

Citizenship

Several members of my unit believe that since they have married a citizen of the United States they are automatically considered as such, they themselves never having taken out citizenship papers. Is this correct and what procedure should I follow regarding these members?

These persons are not citizens of the United States until they have taken out their citizenship papers. It is necessary for you to drop these members from your files as they do not have the power to vote. You might suggest to these persons that they immediately make contact with the United States Department of Labor's Immigration and Naturalization Service for information regarding the process necessary to follow to obtain their papers.

Candidates

Several letters come to the president of our unit inquiring about candidates in the various districts. These letters are written by individuals and are primarily inquiries regarding our disposition of the mentioned candidate. What answer should I give these persons?

You do not have the authority to answer any questions regarding any candidate in your district until that candidate has been endorsed by the Cougressional District Officers and approved or disapproved by Father Coughlin. The names of these candidates will be published in SOCIAL JUSTICE immediately they have been approved. Or if they are not approved your congressional district officers will be notified to that effect.

New York State Mass Meeting

The statewide mass meeting of the National Union for Social Justice in the state of New York will be held on August 9th at the Genesee County Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y. Father Coughlin, national president of the National Union; Congressman William Lemke, candidate for president on the Union Party ticket, and Thomas Charles O'Brien, vice presidential candidate, will speak.

Labor and Farm Leaders Stress Friendship

Nip Attack of Foes on Solidarity

SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to be able to present this exchange of views between two leaders of labor and agriculture. The accompanying article is reproduced with permission from the President's Department of THE RAILROAD TRAINMAN, *official newspaper of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of which Mr. A. F. Whitney is president.*

Defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill should shock all democracy-loving Americans.

The issue brought before the American people by the Frazier-Lemke bill was really whether or not the federal government, as a sovereign government, has the power to "Coin money and regulate the value thereof" as our federal Constitution provides. Such power now resides in the hands of private bankers. The government allows these bankers to issue money at the average cost of only 30c per thousand dollars, which is the cost of printing the currency. The Frazier-Lemke bill proposed to permit the farmers to have money at 3c on the dollar.

The Frazier-Lemke bill was defeated on the grounds that it was "inflationary." If the Frazier-Lemke bill was inflationary, then we must accept the general proposition that anything is inflationary which does not give the banker his usual gouge in the issuance of money. This reduces our money system to nothing less than a racket and enables the bankers to exercise a power which our sovereign government is not permitted to exercise.

It is said that the letter which President William Green of the American Federation of Labor wrote to the Speaker of the House of Representatives was instrumental in the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill. As a result of Mr. Green's letter, the general impression is given that organized labor and the farmers of America have fallen out. This is very unfortunate.

Labor Repudiates Green as Spokesman

The letter of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, did not in any sense represent the views of this Brotherhood and I am confident that it does not represent the views of the masses of laboring men and women in this country. To admit the soundness of President Green's letter is to admit that the only kind of money which this sovereign nation can have is money which gives the bankers a rake-off. We cannot accept that doctrine. Furthermore, we should understand that the working people of this country are suffering not from inflation, but rather from deflation.

Labor suffered most during the bad year of 1932 when prices were at rock bottom, much lower than they had been for many previous decades. On the other hand, in 1928 and 1929 prices were the highest in history, and certainly labor was better off then than it is now with deflated prices. Labor cannot afford to adopt what I choose to call "breakfast table economics," and assume that low prices on the food the workers eat is the *only* requisite for labor prosperity. Naturally, labor wants fair prices on the goods it purchases, but when the farmer receives 8 cents a pound for hogs and the city workers pay 50 cents a pound for bacon, it is apparent that the middlemen and money-changers are getting too much. If, as the propagandists say, inflation would harm labor and benefit Wall Street, why is it that Wall Street is doing all the hollering about inflation?

We in the labor movement who detest the open shop and the sweatshop, oppose the consumption of goods that are made by oppressing all labor. We should be equally opposed to consuming goods at prices which oppress farmers and send them into a state of peasantry. It has been said that the depression so far as the farmers are concerned began in 1921 and that the 1929 crash was only a slump in the farmers' depression. Certainly, if the farmers had an income which would enable them to repair and paint their buildings and rebuild their fences, many men could be put to work in the factories and on the railroads.

Frazier-Lemke Bill Not Selfish

It should be understood that the Frazier-Lemke bill was not a mere selfish effort of the farmers to obtain benefits at the expense of the rest of the country. I have heard some selfish-minded individuals assert that they could see no reason why the relief proposed in the Frazier-Lemke bill should be extended to the farmers, when the city workers are also burdened with mortgages on their homes. I have never accepted that philosophy which asserts that I should help no one else until I can get what I want for myself. But more than this, Congressman Lemke introduced a bill in the Congress providing for relief for the city home-owner similar to that provided in the farm relief bill. This bill would have relieved the workers from the high interest rates that have been imposed on them.

Paul Mallon, in his syndicated newspaper article of May 24, 1936, asserts that the "price" paid President Green for the letter condemning the Frazier-Lemke bill was a reconsideration of the Walsh-Healey bill, requiring government contractors to pay prevailing wages.

It is my view that the workers of the farm and the workers of industry have common problems and neither are justified in selling out the other for legislative gains. I can assure members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that there is no organization in the United States that did more in the fight for the prevailing wage issue than did the Farmers' Union, and did it solely on the basis of friendly cooperation with labor, because certainly the farmers had no immediate, direct or selfish interest in the prevailing wage issue.

I can also assure our members that there is no organization in the United States, including the trades unions themselves, that has done more to educate the people to buying union-made goods, than has the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union has spent its time and money encouraging farmers to insist upon the union label on all goods purchased by the farmer.

Cites Ornburn Letter

That organized labor does appreciate the efforts of the Farmers Union to co-operate in things that are vital to them, was apparent from the letter of I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Said Mr. Ornburn:

"I heartily endorse the Frazier-Lemke bill, the purpose of which is to refinance the farm mortgages at a lower rate of interest. I do not know of any security for government loans better than first mortgages on the productive land owned by American farmers. Surely if the farms that produce our raw material are not good security —nothing else is.

"The opponents of the Frazier-Lemke bill point out that if it is passed more money will be put into circulation. I do not know of any better method of restoring prosperity than by increasing purchasing power, especially when such money is based upon sound security."

Gave Congressmen Excuse for Vote

Paul Mallon, the writer above referred to, asserted in his newspaper column of May 24th that there was some doubt as to how effective President Green's letter was in defeating the Frazier-Lemke bill. Mr. Mallon then asserted:

"'However, it furnished an adequate excuse to Congressmen who wanted to vote against the bill."

The Kiplinger letter of May 16, a mouthpiece for business interests, asserts that union labor defeated the Frazier-Lemke bill and that it **"furnished many congressmen an 'excuse' to vote NO."** Kiplinger asserts that "labor had its price—the government contracts bill" and also the Ellenbogan bill for textile regulation. In an air of triumph, he declares that "Labor's stand diminishes the chance of a permanent alliance between farmers and labor." Selfish interests see victory for their selfishness in the "divide and conquer" achievement of persuading President Green to denounce legislation vital to the American farmers.

Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers Union, advises accordingly:

"It is my further opinion that Mr. Green's letter, of itself, did not gain the Wall Street crowd more than three votes at the outside, but it furnished the cloak for those who did vote against us."

In my own opinion, it is high time that organized labor cease furnishing Congressmen with excuses for voting with the money-changers.

Rail Labor Takes Big View

So far as this Brotherhood is concerned, there was no excuse for a friend of labor voting against the Frazier-Lemke Farm Relief bill. If this bill, which proposed to issue money on the sound and stable security of the nation's wealth as represented in farms and farm homes, would constitute inflation, then it must be admitted that such inflation would come from the evil forces that manipulate our money system rather than from anything which was fundamental with the Frazier-Lemke bill.

The very threat of inflation growing out of the issuance of money on such sound security, should give us pause and make us realize that our money system is not what was intended by the Constitution. If the governmental issuance of money on the sound security of farm wealth, instead of banker issuance of money on the security of paper representatives of wealth, is evil inflation, then we have a money system based, not upon the power of a sovereign government to issue money, but rather upon the full power of private interests to manipulate our money system to their own advantage and to disrupt anything which would be beneficial to the farmers and the workers of this country.

When we consider further that for a period of several years the gag-rule prevented even an honest consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill, in the face of 32 general assemblies of the states memorializing Congress to pass it, and when we consider the manner in which it was defeated, it makes us fear for the realities of our democracy.

Farm Leadership Sound

As evidence of the fact that we have sound farm leadership, friendly to organized labor, I quote from a letter, dated May 21, addressed to me by Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers Union. Mr. Kennedy commented on President Green's letter denouncing the Frazier-Lemke bill, as follows:

"Notwithstanding this unprecedented and unparalleled betrayal of the cause of both Labor and Agriculture by a man, whom at least Labor had a right to trust, the attitude of the Farmers Union and our policy toward Labor and its problems will remain unchanged."

Such a spirit of wholesome cooperation on the part of a distinguished farm leader should receive the unstinted praise of all in the organized labor movement. I recognize the farmers as being among our most loyal friends and I exceedingly regret that they are compelled to believe that even a part of the organized labor movement has deliberately opposed their welfare. In spite of Wall Street's feeling that it has driven a wedge between organized agriculture and organized labor, I am confident that the great majority of agricultural and industrial workers feel that their problems are common and that their solution lies in friendly co-operation rather than in the "horse-trading" away of each other's welfare.

LABOR LETTER TO FARMERS

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

June 11, 1936

Mr. Edward E. Kennedy,
National Secretary,
Farmers Union,
Cavalier Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I want you to know that I genuinely appreciate the splendid spirit manifested in your letter of May 21st, when with reference to President William Green's betrayal of the farmer's interest, you said:

"Notwithstanding this unprecedented and unparalleled betrayal of the cause of both Labor and Agriculture by a man, whom at least Labor had a right to trust, the attitude of the Farmers Union and our policy toward Labor and its problems will remain unchanged."

I am sure that it is such a spirit as this that will bring about a more tolerable existence for both farmers and workers, and I want you to know that I agree with you that President Green did not voice the real sentiments of organized labor in his letter to the Speaker of the House, in which he denounced the Frazier-Lemke Bill. That you may be more fully apprized of my views on the whole matter, I am attaching hereto an advanced copy of an article which will appear in the President's Department of the "RAILROAD TRAINMAN" of July. If you wish, you may publish it in your publication as my statement on the subject.

Assuring you of my desire to continue to cooperate with your splendid organization, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

(Signed) A. F. WHITNEY,
President

The People Speak . . . .

Praise for Big Task

To the Editor:

I beg to congratulate you on your Herculean task of trying to have the government run in the interests of the common people, instead of for the benefit of the international bankers and foreign nations.

You have against you almost the entire public press, and if it were not for the radio, I would consider your efforts wasted energy.

The sad thing is that so many people will not do any real thinking and so are misled by a corrupt public press.

Dr. U. K. Willman
Grand Junction, Iowa

Trouble in Washington

To the Editor:

We elect a congressman to represent us, not to think for us. But the picture is reversed when he gets there. He goes to Washington and immediately forgets his constituents. He thinks for himself and votes accordingly. The fact that he thinks for himself is entirely in order, but his constituents should be apprised in advance of how he thinks, so that if he is not in accord with the folks back home, they will have half a chance to tell him how they feel. After the vote is cast, it's too late, and we don't know how he feels about a measure until after the vote is taken.

We resolve it won't happen again, but when election time rolls around, we have forgotten. The remedy is to forget about Democrats and Republicans and vote for the ones whom we endorse. Forget about Democratic and Republican newspapers and read SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Chicago, Ill. **Voter**

Cull Out "Nubbins"

To the Editor:

If Abraham Lincoln was a Republican, then the delegates at Cleveland were not; and if Jefferson was a Democrat, those at Philadelphia were not. Their antics would be amusing if the crisis that confronts America were not so grave.

The gentlemen at Philadelphia accused the gentlemen at Cleveland of sailing under the black flag of *piracy* and the gentlemen at Cleveland accused the gentlemen in Philadelphia of sailing under the Black Committee flag of cons-*piracy*. Old Guard invective and Western bluffness on one side; Tammany billingsgate and fighting words from below the line on the other.

Farmers know that if you plant the same corn too long, you will only raise "nubbins"; or if you keep on planting potatoes, year after year from the same patch, in time the size of your potatoes will be like marbles. It is high time for farmers, working men, small business men, professional men and all those who honestly want good government to get behind Lemke and O'Brien and send something to Washington better than "nubbins" or small potatoes.

Frederic N. Stevens
Dixon, Illinois

Get Out the Vote

To the Editor:

Starve a man all year, send his family out on the streets naked, but give him a pat on the back, stick a cigar in his mouth, and fill his belly with rum and he'll cast his vote whatever way you want him to on election day. There are still too many of this type of citizen around. They're getting their relief checks while they sit around the house doing no labor.

During the last election in Pennsylvania a number of candidates endorsed by the National Union were defeated by a small majority. Are we to allow these men to remain defeated? Beaten in one party, they can still pull sufficient votes from the other parties to insure their election if they were to run on a pre-empted ticket.

Albert J. Maun, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Unit Supports Action

To the Editor:

I am sure all the members of our National Union unit are much pleased with your stand as to the Union Party platform and candidate for president. By taking this step, SOCIAL JUSTICE will do much for mankind.

In Mr. Lemke we have a man who shares our views, speaks the truth and stands for justice. We should all stand by him, give him our support and make him our next president. With his good help we can "drive the money changers from the temple" and thereby bring back prosperity and happiness to our people.

Clawson, Michigan **O. A. B.**

Workers Will Help

To the Editor:

I am employed in a worsted mill, and it seems to me that if manufacturers explained to the help their reasons for cutting down wages or speeding up machinery, or doing things to upset the regular schedule which would affect the worker—if they would only take the trouble to show us *why*—the manufacturers would get more co-operation from the worker.

Manufacturers forget that workers like a little praise too. To make the worker feel that he is as much a part of the company as are the machines he runs, would go a long way towards a better understanding for both parties.

I feel sure that we are entering a period where such conditions will exist, but it is up to us to bring them about.

Dorothy Wilbur
Woonsocket, R. I.

Kind Word From Canada

To the Editor:

I am a loyal Canadian, but I have a small army of relatives living in the United States. Naturally, I am interested in their welfare, and that of others not related.

The people of America should feel honored to have for their leader the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, for he has all the requisites — magnificent courage, truth and honesty. Members of the National Union for Social Justice should have implicit faith in him.

I take the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper, and find it educational, truthful, and clean-cut; every man, woman and youth should read it.

May God give Father Coughlin perfect health and protection to carry on his great work.

Theresa C. Revill
Toronto, Ontario

Why Mills Move

To the Editor:

In looking over your March issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I note you ask the youth of the New England textile districts to write of the practical ways we can help to check the great movement of the mills of this district to the cheap labor areas of the South. In answer I wish to say it requires men of long experience to answer a question of that kind. As a mill operative of over 50 years' standing, whose mother entered a cotton mill a hundred years ago, I feel I can answer your question from experience and observation of the past.

Under state laws nothing can be be done to prevent exploitation of labor because of competition of industry from other states.

Whenever one state enacts laws to curb manufacturers' unfair treatment of employes, they move to other states to avoid such laws. We have national laws against foreign competition and foreign cheap labor, and yet with the enactment of these laws, the national government steps out of the picture and leaves the whole question of the treatment of labor entirely to manufacturers in the home field.

This is not a just way of handling a system of tariffs which is designed to protect labor from foreigners. Why stop there and leave labor to the tender mercies of home manufacturers, to exploit and pay as they see fit. The only remedy for such a situation is to enact national laws in the interests of labor.

New Bedford, Mass. **Mill Man**

No!

To the Editor:

I am sure that those who have been reading SOCIAL JUSTICE would like to know if John J. Horan, of Chicago, Illinois, has made his pledge good. He agreed to pay SOCIAL JUSTICE the sum of $10 if his letter was printed in our paper. The letter was published in the May 1st issue. Has the $10 been mailed to SOCIAL JUSTICE?

Dr. J. E. Drapeau
Detroit, Michigan

A True Story

The editor's true story selection this week is a New York unmarried woman's experience with depression and job hunting. Seven years of seeking and she still retains hope that she is once more to become self supporting.

I worked as a milliner in New York City, my parents living in the country. My salary of $50 a week was merged with money earned by other members of the family and applied to the home. 1928 found me unmarried and the machine-age threatening the millinery trade. The airplane and automobile had brought a demand for a more convenient type of hat than we had been trained to design; furthermore, men replaced women due to the new steam finished hat.

When the stock market crashed, I found myself with millions more weaving in and out of employment agencies, begging, pleading, imploring for a chance to work at anything.

By 1931 I had no home so I tried the "domestic labor racket." There are people who could have some tests in relation to character quotient, and here is a situation where it is needed badly. Once in a blue moon a really good job is advertised. My data reveal strenuous efforts spent in time and money searching for employment that persisted through 1931 to '35, when I applied for admission to the Educational Camp for Women under TERA but failed on two points: first, the age limit was 40, and second, my residence was out of the jurisdiction.

Next I applied for "work relief" but failed as no provision was made for work for unmarried women. Next I applied in an adjoining city for "relief work," and was hired as a clerk. But after a few months I was discharged for lack of residence by state inspectors and promptly penalized for one year for breaking a legal requirement. It seems I had accepted public relief in the form of city project work.

Which leads me to ask, "What price relief?"

At present I am "marking time"—for what? What does destiny hold? I would like to feel that I will emerge self-supporting again.

An Open Letter to Senator Robinson

[*The writer of the following letter is a resident of Illinois. His name and address are withheld for the very good reason that his business is closely connected with the Postoffice Department.*]

Dear Senator Robinson:

I listened, via the radio, to your address at the Democratic convention, and could not but wonder at the sincere and whole-hearted manner in which you expressed your opinion of Postmaster-General Farley and the Civil Service employes.

I refer specifically to your remark, which to me constituted the "highlight" of your address, in which, after commenting upon the utter senselessness of placing *ALL* postal employes, including postmasters and postmaster-generals, under the Civil Service, you stated, "Imagine Jim Farley being in the Civil Service!"

Perhaps, my dear Senator, you quite inadvertently, but also quite humanly, stepped into what Mr. Edmund Shaftesbury appropriately calls "one of the pitfalls of the mind." To put it bluntly, you tipped your mitt!

From your lips came a spoken thought, a thought which you ordinarily keep well hidden, and which you never should have uttered, especially since you were "on the air" with your remarks certain to be heard by thousands of American workers whose support you have the colossal effrontery to solicit.

When Hoover Slipped

"Imagine Jim Farley being in the Civil Service!"

I recall at least two occasions when ex-President Hoover slipped into "pitfalls," and

Jim —*Acme*

gave audible vent to his *REAL* opinions; once when he ordered the eviction of the veterans from Washington, and again at St. Paul, when he was goaded to remark: "Thank God, we still have a government in Washington which knows how to handle a *MOB!*"

"Imagine Jim Farley being in the Civil Service." The fact that Mr. Hoover was goaded into revealment may offer some excuse for his remarks, but your opinion was voiced while basking in smug complacency. You even allowed yourself the accompaniment of a sardonic chuckle, while your fawning sycophants boisterously obeyed the mandate of the "applause" sign.

Our nation should give thanks, that at least *ONE* of the speakers at a political convention had either the courage, or the asininity, to broadcast to America his *TRUE* estimation of the men and women who compose the ranks of one of the most vital of our national institutions, the Postoffice Department. For, in your opinion, Senator Robinson, the postal clerks, the letter-carriers and other workers (who have obtained their promotions in life through service, through loyalty to the slogan of the Department, and through the intelligence which enabled them to pass their Civil Service examinations), constitute the "Untouchables" of American society, while the postmasters and postmaster-generals (who have attained their exalted estates merely because they were good "party men"), constitute the "Brahmans."

"Imagine Jim Farley being in the Civil Service." No, Senator, I can't imagine it either, for I am constrained to believe that some of the activities in which he has indulged as postmaster-general would have caused his immediate expulsion from the rank and file.

A Grim Warning

In the "Philatelic Gossip" columns of stamp magazines

Joe —*Wide World*

you will find printed every once in awhile such gems as this:

"In a recent bulletin, Postmaster-General Farley advises all clerks and carriers not to become unduly interested in the result of the Literary Digest poll." Could this be adding intimidation to contempt?

Can the lofty meditations of a "Brahman" be tinged with fear, lest the pencils of the "Untouchables" smear pestilence upon the ballot sheets in November?

It so happens, Senator, that many members of the National Union for Social Justice, in at least one community which I could name, do not receive the postal cards, notifying them of coming meetings, until *AFTER* the meetings have been held. This, in spite of the fact that they are mailed in plenty of time.

In the Chicago Herald-Examiner of June 26, you may read about a letter which Al Smith and others mailed to Senator Barkley, to be read before the convention. It seems that this letter "took a walk." At any rate it was never received. Honestly, Senator, you wouldn't accuse the "Untouchables" of being lax in their duties, would you?

At any rate, your Friend Jim remains "unperturbed." It may happen, however, that many of our citizenry shall become "greatly perturbed," if such conditions continue to exist, and it is quite conceivable that their "perturbations" may be unpleasantly felt by the Democratic party, sometime in November.

—Civil Service Man

Lemke Bill Is Logical Answer to Drouth

New Dealers Approve but Delay Action

Congressman William Lemke's plan to save the agricultural richness of the Western plain states from becoming another Sahara is honestly outlined in his H. R. 5533, known as the "Midcontinent Reclamation Act of 1935."

His bill, on which hearings were conducted in May by the House Committee on Irrigation, "provides for the impounding, conserving, and making use of the unappropriated waters of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and for other purposes."

Mr. Lemke pleaded for action, imperative in view of the widespread suffering in the drouth areas, and closed the hearing with the following passionate statement:

"I may state that some of the witnesses testified on this bill, which is natural for the departments, and did so, according to their own admission, when they were only informed the same morning, or the morning before, of the hearings, and of course could not be expected to have given the bill or the hearings that have already been had on it any comprehensive or even passive intelligent consideration.

A Planned Reclamation

"For instance, there is nothing in the bill that contemplates any construction, or any extended use of money, until after careful and comprehensive surveys and studies have been made, and until after such studies have been submitted to the president of the United States and approved by him.

"Neither does this bill comprehend starting in on anything like an extensive field of execution of the plan at the same time. It specifically provides that there should be somewhere around a hundred, or more or less, units, that they shall complete one unit at a time but always through a comprehensive plan of ultimately controlling all of the flood waters or waste waters on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

"There is nothing different in the powers of this board that has not been proposed under different bills. For instance, the National Resources Board has studied the proposition and has been getting surveys made. The only criticism that I have to make of these departments—and that is, I may say, the criticism that may be made against any bureau that has been established for any time—is that they become somewhat petrified in their own ideas, that they continue in a rut rather than to do something. The army should be the last one to take that attitude—to stand still rather than to progress and to act while action is yet beneficial.

Time for Action

"We have here this testimony by men competent to speak, who know something about water—and I have reference to Dr. Fields and others—**that unless we act before very long, the great American desert is on its way, and we will not have sufficient rainfall or snowfall in the future to rebuild the fall of these water levels that have taken place, which in my own state (No. Dakota) is 48 feet. Unless we can start in time, we will have the Sahara desert repeated.** That is the testimony before this committee.

"Now, I have no objection to the testimony that was given, but I think if these men had been free to speak, rather than to suggest by letters—and they were not hampered in their viewpoints by their department heads—I think they will agree with me that this water should be conserved, and the time for action has arrived.

"I think the testimony last year of the representatives of the war department that it could be largely done by earth dams and inexpensive dams in the small basins, and that water that goes to waste under the ice during the winter in the Missouri river valley could be checked and perhaps taken down to the North Platte river. I am not in accord with the statements made by Mr. Sanford (Supervisor of Operation and Maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior). I have not had the time to check it, but I am satisfied that, if the check were made this year, you would have found a lot of waste water escaping on the North Platte river. If we had sufficient dams, we would be able to keep all of that water.

Amendments Welcome

"I suggest to the committee that there are several amendments that we are willing to offer, and I know the committee has some of its own. No bill that has ever been submitted to this committee has passed as originally submitted. We have no objection to the intelligent consideration of the bill and the amendments to be made, but we do feel that the American people have the right to insist that action be taken, rather than further studies.

"One department says for a quarter of a century they have studied the situation. Is it not time to get down to action? I put this question to a witness, whether, if this project went through, it would not add billions of dollars—not millions but billions of dollars—to our national wealth, and he agreed that it would. (The witness was Wesley R. Nelson, Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.) If that is true, and I think that statement has gone unchallenged, it is time we created this additional billions of dollars of wealth, or conserve it before it is lost forever to this nation."

Ickes Counsels Delay for Study

The Honorable Harold L. Ickes, in a letter to C. I. White, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House of Representatives, stated:

"My Dear Mr. White: Your request of April 9 for a report on H. R. 5533, *a bill to provide for the conservation of waters in the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains*, has been investigated, and I find that under date of March 4th, 1935, a report was submitted which sets forth the attitude of the Department of the Interior on this Bill.

"I have been advised by the water resources committee of our organization that in its opinion the **purposes of this bill are worthy of most careful study**, but that the procedures outlined and immediate proposals will require much time for investigation than has so far been available. The far-reaching and interesting suggestions in Mr. Lemke's bill call for mature consideration by a large number of federal agencies before a competent opinion can be expressed on the bill."

In other words, the bill has most worthy objectives, but no action must be taken. You must not step on the toes of the various officials of the federal agencies. You must wait. Delay the matter while people see the fruits of their labors wither beneath a searing sun and starve—while people see their homes and fields obliterated by dense clouds of dust which threaten their very existence.

Soil 3 Miles in Air

A government survey last year found more than 50 million acres—an area nearly as large as the state of Kansas—which had been destroyed for farming purposes by drouth, dust and erosion. In Texas, aviators found that the dust-bearing winds in one storm last spring extended 16,000 feet up in the air—top soil, lifted from plowed fields and barren pastures was hurtling through space more than three miles up!

In Oklahoma, it was computed by government experts that a single dust storm swept 4 million tons of soil into the air, taking it from land where it was badly needed and depositing it where it did further harm.

Yet Mr. Ickes is of the opinion that further surveys must be made!

Platform of the Union Party

1—America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2—Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3—Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6—Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7—Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8—Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under no consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9—Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10—Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11—Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12—Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies, to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13—Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14—Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15—Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

Wallace Echoes Plea for Delay

Or take the letter of the Honorable Henry L. Wallace to C. I. White, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House of Representatives:

"Dear Mr. White: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 9, enclosing a copy of bill (H. R. 5533) *'to provide for the impounding, conserving, and making use of the unappropriated waters of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and for other purposes,'* and requesting the views of this department thereon.

"With full recognition of **the meritorious objectives of the bill, and its potentialities of service to the people of the United States**, it nevertheless is the feeling of this department that careful study and detailed analysis of each provision of the measure should precede its enactment by the Congress. The time elapsing since the introduction of the bill has not been sufficient to permit of such studies and analysis, which necessarily will require a considerable time. This view of this department, therefore, is that the bill (H. R. 5533) should not be approved by your committee or enacted by the Congress at this time."

More delays. Are the cabinet officers afraid "of the potentialities of service to the people of the United States?" Are they afraid if this constructive piece of legislation were enacted, it would show up their own puny efforts because it is so big and worthwhile? Why do they plead for time? They seek further data when catastrophe strikes! Before it struck, this plan was available, but it was relegated to "the archives."

"Chief" Is Against It

Or take the letter of the Honorable Malin Craig, acting secretary of war, to C. I. White, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House of Representatives:

"Dear Mr. White: Reference is made to your letter of April 9th, 1936, requesting a report on H. R. Bill 5533 *'To provide for the impounding, conserving, and making use of the unappropriated waters of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and for other purposes.'*

. . .

"The Bureau of the Budget advises, that, as the legislation proposed by H. R. 5533 **would not be in accord with the financial program of the President**, there is no objection to the submission of this report."

In other words, the plan of Congressman Lemke "would not be in accord with the financial program of the President." The Dictator of America has spoken! All department heads and bureau chiefs know this means "thumbs down." Although some have the courage to concede the meritorious objectives of this bill, they add their regrets and plead for time. This constructive piece of legislation acknowledged to be worthwhile is not in accord with the financial program of "the Dictator."

Is It Another Bonus?

Neither was the Soldier's Bonus, but America insisted on its rights! Can it be that this outstanding plan for the conservation of our water resources both from drouth and flood must be stiletted at the door of the White House like the Frazier-Lemke Bill for the financial relief of the farmers?

What has Mr. Roosevelt against the Honorable William Lemke? Because he refuses to be a cringing "yes-man" like so many other rubber-stamp congressmen.

Is the "characteristically Lincoln-like directness and freedom from confusing technicalities" a mark of political assassination? Only a big man could envision the scope and magnitude of this plan.

As Congressman Lindbergh stated—the father of the famous flyer—**"I hope some day to live to see Wm. Lemke in the White House."**

The hour of destiny has struck. The vision of Lemke's legislative record and the courage of his battles for the common people are what made presidential timber of him.

Lemke's "Midcontinent Reclamation Act of 1935" is the only long-time program answer to the drouth.

Dodging the New Tax Law

Du Pont De Nemours Dissolve Subsidiary

The aerobatic lawyers of the nation's big corporations are working overtime these days on ways and means to defeat the purpose of the new tax bill.

Already the legal experts of the du Pont interests have spawned a neat plan to preserve their corporate profits from the tax collector, and similar moves by other corporations on the big financial front are expected to follow.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company recently announced it would dissolve a subsidiary company, the du Pont Cellophane Company, Inc., and operate it as a division of the parent corporation.

By so doing, the du Pont company smartly dodges the payment of considerable taxation. Formerly 100 per cent of a subsidiary's earnings went into the parent company's treasury entirely free from taxes. Now 15 per cent of these earnings are levied upon by the government. The same earnings are taxed all over again when they become part of the capital assets of the basic corporation.

The du Pont company naturally doesn't intend to let the government tax them two ways. So its lawyers have devised an "out" by changing the status of the cellophane company from a subsidiary to a divisional branch.

Delaware Corporation

For years the company has operated under a corporation tax bill, apparently loopholed by Washington, in the interests of large industries.

For years the du Ponts have done business in Delaware, where, quite conveniently, there is no public service commission to control or restrict their utility operations.

They have made millions in the sale of munitions and armaments.

But they wince and hide behind the subterfuge of a corporate subsidiary to escape government taxes.

Why shouldn't they pay more taxes than small industries when they control the chemical and munitions markets of the world?

11 Major Divisions

Already du Pont has 11 major divisions, seven of which are not major subsidiaries, but divisions of the parent company. They are: ammonia, organic chemicals, fabrics and finishes, R. and H. Chemicals, Krebs Pigment (manufacturing), explosives, and smokeless powder.

The company's major subsidiaries are the du Pont Rayon Company, Grasselli Chemical Company, du Pont Viscoloid Company and the du Pont Cellophane Company. Other subsidiaries are the du Pont Building Company, the du Pont Securities Company (holding), Remington Arms Company and the du Pont Film Manufacturing Company.

In their annual report for 1935 the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company stated that "Corporations have for decades been encouraged, and by many states required, to operate through subsidiary corporations, in the interest of convenience and economy, or in order to conform to the statutes.

"Sinister Object"

"Almost overnight," the report continues, "the feeling has arisen in some quarters that, in some unexplained way, such organizations have a sinister object, and an effort has been made to destroy them by means of a multiple tax upon operations conducted through subsidiary corporations. This tax takes the form of an added tax on the earnings of such subsidiary companies when received by the parent company as dividends."

The report fails to mention that the State of Delaware is very popular with subsidiary and holding companies because of its lax corporate charter laws, and because it doesn't have a public service commission to curb parent corporations from organizing dummy companies in order to milk their taxless earnings.

Big Holders Profit

The report states that "in some unexplained way such organizations have a sinister object."

It does not state the real reason for the disrepute. It doesn't explain why the big investors who control the giant corporations continue to reap dividends while labor, who made these dividends possible, gets a meagre wage and is subject to dismissal at any time.

The report further states: "It is doubly unfortunate that, in levying new taxes in these times, our authorities have endeavored by these very taxes to effect and precipitate revolutionary changes in many of our ideals, institutions and customs, honored by years of usage and respect."

What is the common name used for bank-manufactured money?

It is commonly called bank credit, or credit money.

Does it purchase wealth, and is it used for all transactions just the same as any other kind of money?

Yes, it has been substituted for actual national money.

What percentage of our total business is carried on with this bank-manufactured money?

About 95 per cent.

Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers."

Oh, Doctor!

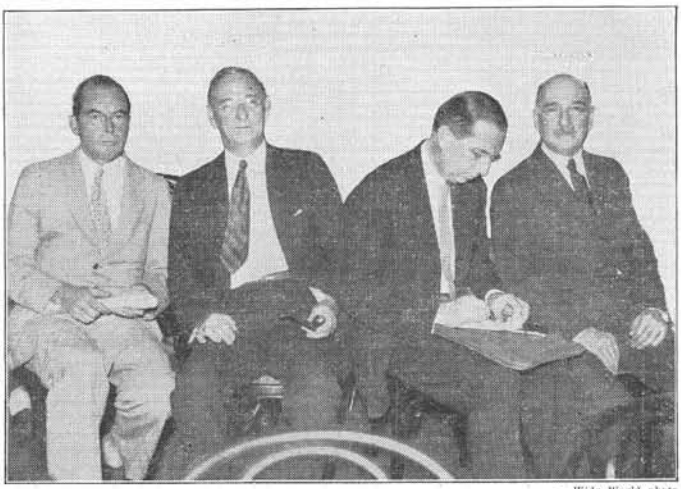
Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific railway, in a speech last week declared that America was "definitely near to normal economic conditions."

Addressing a chamber of commerce meeting in Gering, Neb., Mr. Gray said:

"In the last year we in the United States have made a remarkable progress. Improvement became noticeable after July 1, 1935."

Mr. Gray must not read the newspapers. On the other hand, if he chooses to refer to widespread unemployment, labor strikes and farm foreclosures as "normal economic conditions," then we are constrained to cry—"Oh, doctor!!"

"MARS, INCORPORATED"



—*Wide World photo*

NOT SINCE THE FAMILY got together at the Liberty League dinner, when Al Smith addressed an assembly that contained an even dozen du Ponts, have so many of these munitions-making financiers been photographed on one plate. This study was snapped at the senate committee investigation into war implement merchandising. Left to right are Felix, Irenee, Lamont and Pierre du Pont.

TWO KINDS OF DEBTS AND TAXES

THERE are two kinds of debts and taxes to pay—visible and invisible. The former is the money you take out of your wages, salary, or other income and hand over to your creditor or the tax collector. When a payment on your automobile, your mortgage, or note at the bank, that is paying on the visible debts. When you pay from 3c to 6c sales tax on gasoline or other commodities you purchase from day to day, that is a part of the visible taxes you pay.

If you purchase an automobile, a suit of clothes, an electric refrigerator, or any similar manufactured article, it is safe to say that 40 per cent of the total price represents invisible debt and tax charges, in addition to the visible tax.

The laborer in an automobile factory must earn sufficient money to pay the invisible debt and tax charges on the suit of clothes or other manufactured commodities which he purchases. We assume the invisible debt and tax charge in each manufactured article is 40 per cent of the sales price, then the laborer must receive 40 per cent more wages to enable him to purchase other commodities which carry the invisible debt and tax charge.

This means that the automobile manufacturer must add the extra 40 per cent labor cost to the cost of his products. When reasoned out from this point of view, it becomes evident that our chief business activity is collecting debt and tax charges from each other and passing them around in a circle among ourselves.

Financial Shorts

The Consolidated Edison Company of New York, in its annual report, announced the payment of $311,400 to 14 directors and trustees. The Edison company includes among its subsidiaries several corporations—notably steel plants—which forced employes to strike rather than pay them a living, annual wage.

◆ ◆ ◆

For every dollar which the government spent in the fiscal year just closed it got back only 46 cents in revenues. This "economy" was reported by the Associated Press after putting the searchlight on the misleading financial calculations of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

◆ ◆ ◆

Federal Reserve member banks have increased their hoard of idle money over $240-million, according to the latest report. Despite enlarged deposits, the banks further paralyzed industry by reducing loans and investments over 139 millions.

Utility Company Tightens Grip on U. S. Powers

The Alabama Light and Power Company, giant privately owned utility corporation, continued this week its bold attempt to crush its foes and strengthen its monopoly on the utilities of a large portion of the South.

The power company has used every weapon at its command to defeat one lawsuit after another.

Three cities in Alabama—Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia—are fighting to reduce consumer rates by establishing public ownership of electric light and power plants.

These cities—located close to the Muscle Shoals dams—all have voted unanimously for public ownership. They have tried repeatedly on legal grounds to buy the properties of the Alabama Light and Power Company, whose franchises have expired.

Why this powerful utility organization wants to remain in business is easy to understand. It is buying power from the government-owned Wilson Dam for 2 mills per kilowatt hour, and is reported to be selling it to the consuming public for 15 cents a kilowatt hour.

Age Pensions

"Old age pensions should be sufficient to supply the comforts of life to the aged and should never be looked upon as charity.

"It's my idea that our old folk created a great portion of the wealth of this nation by their unselfish labors and that now, in their twilight years, they should rightfully share in it."

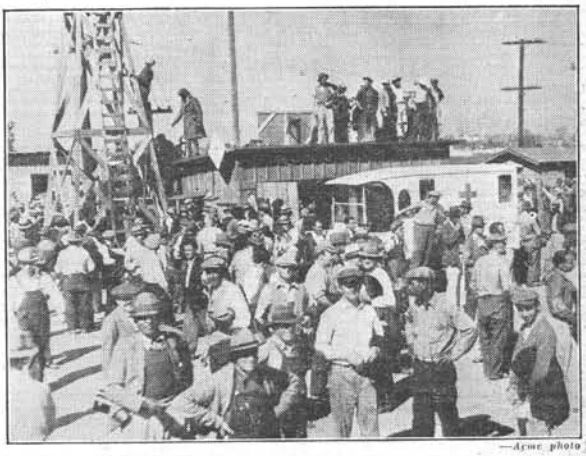
—"Liberty Bill" Lemke

"O, Promise Me"

Broken Pledges of 1932

—Ewing Galloway

Before Election—The American people were promised profitable jobs.



—Acme photo

After Election—They got labor strikes and unemployment.

—Wide World photo

Before Election—The promise of prosperity, increased buying power, reduced living costs.

BEFORE ELECTION—"There must be an immediate and drastic reduction of government expenditures . . . to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the federal government."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, July 30, 1932.

AFTER ELECTION—"The New Deal gleefully rushes the American people toward national bankruptcy and individual ruin at the rate of $20-million a day, over $13,000 a minute!"—Representative Clare G. Fenerty of Pennsylvania, 1936.

—Wide World

After Election—Food prices rise 300 per cent, and housewives strike against living costs.

—Ewing Galloway

—Wide World photo